

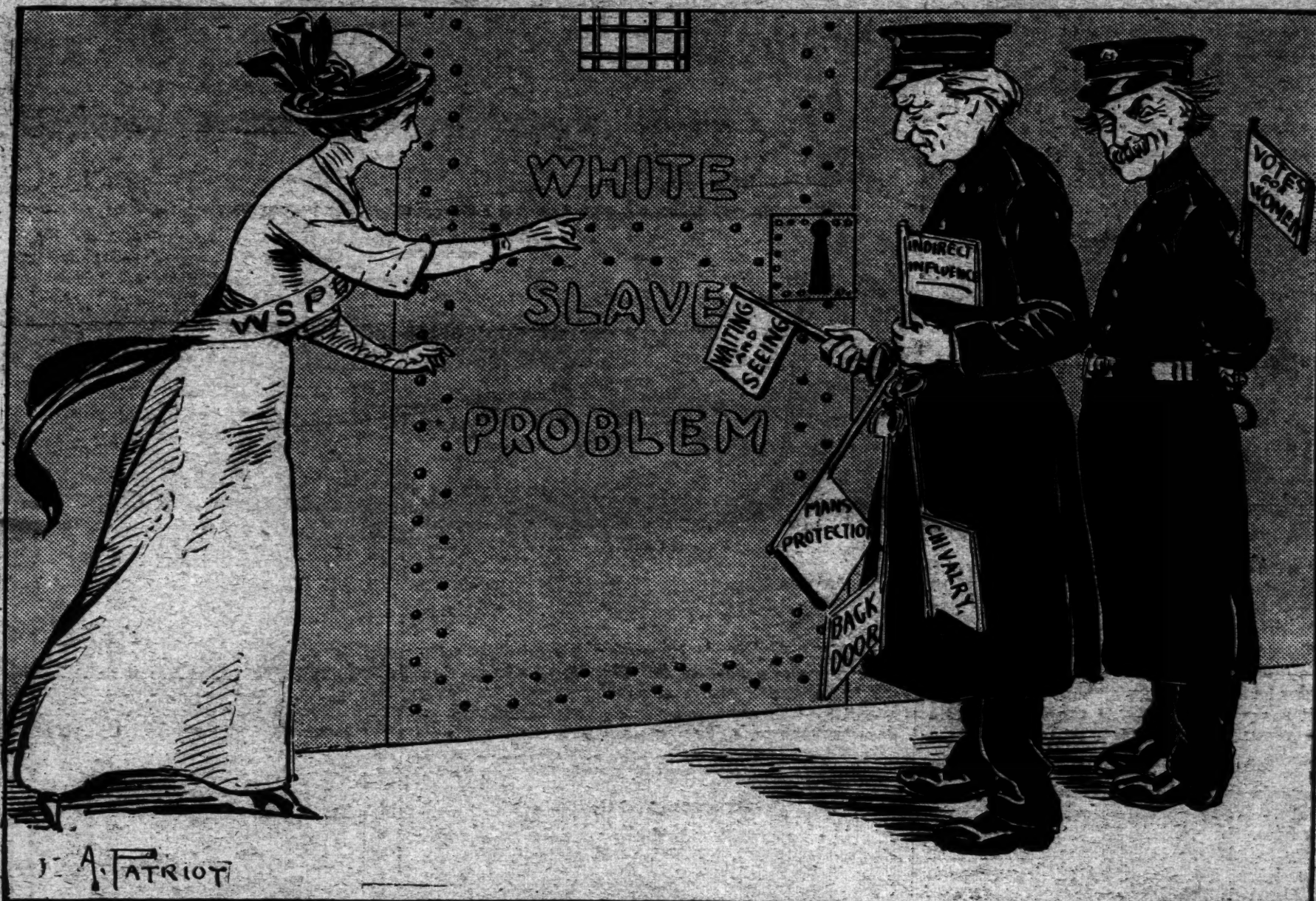
VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 217.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

SET THE WHITE SLAVES FREE!



GAOLER ASQUITH: "We don't seem to have the right key."
GAOLER LLOYD GEORGE: "I've got another, but don't let's try it."
W.S.P.U. (pointing to the key in the hand of Gaoler Lloyd George): "THAT is the only key: will you give it to me?"
BOTH GAOLERS: "The answer is in the negative!"

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The trial of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has been postponed until Wednesday, May 15. This decision was reached by the Court on Wednesday last, when Mr. Tim Healy represented for the third time that Mrs. Pankhurst's health was not such as to enable her properly to prepare her defence. As we announced last week, the first application for

postponement was made on April 24, when a doctor's certificate as to Mrs. Pankhurst's condition was presented. The application was opposed by the Prosecution, who also called medical testimony, and it was rejected by Mr. Justice Coleridge. The application was repeated on Friday last, when the evidence of other medical men was produced. It was again opposed by the Prosecution and rejected. A final application was made on Wednesday last, with all the defendants present in Court; on this occasion the Attorney-General appeared in person, and said he would no longer offer opposition, but he wished to be assured that the defendants would be satisfied with a postponement of one fortnight. Mr. Healy signified that this would be so, and Mr. Justice Coleridge said under these circumstances he would order the trial to be put off.

A Tortuous Method.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that this course—the only one compatible with elementary notions of humanity and bare justice—is at last to be adopted. But they will naturally wonder why the Government took such a tortuous method to this end. Having injured Mrs. Pankhurst's health in prison, why did not the Government do the straight thing and allow the adjournment when first applied for, instead of refusing it twice and then finally acceding to the request only when she was brought into Court? Such curious behaviour tempts us to suggest that perhaps their own convenience rather than reasons of humanity prompted their final decision. Our readers will be interested to learn that in the trial itself Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be defended

by Mr. Tim Healy and Mr. Muir, while Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Pethick Lawrence will conduct their own case.

The Franchise Reform Bill.

Twice last week questions were put in the House of Commons with reference to the proposed Government Reform Bill, and on both occasions reply was evaded. After we go to press Mr. Philip Snowden will again ask the Prime Minister whether the Government intend to carry a Reform Bill through all its stages this Session; and the value of Mr. Asquith's reply will depend, from our point of view, solely upon whether a further question is put as to the nature of the proposed franchise measure. The introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill, in this or any other Session, will be taken by the Women's Social and Political Union to be an act of direct hostility to the suffrage movement, and will be regarded by them as an incitement to militant action. Nothing but a Government measure, giving women the vote on equal terms with men, will be accepted by the Union; and the proposal to enfranchise more men who have not demanded any such measure, while the immense agitation carried on by women all over the country is ignored, will be as profound an insult to women to-day as it was when the Prime Minister first made his pronouncement last November, and will be ample justification for any action that the women of the country might think fit to take.

Irishwomen Insulted.

The National Convention at Dublin might have been the Imperial Parliament itself, judging by its

dread of women and the police precautions taken to prevent their approach. Let all Irishwomen who think their claim to enfranchisement will have quicker recognition from an Irish than from a British Parliament renounce that illusion for ever! Not only was the Suffragist deputation treated with insolence, but even women who were duly accredited delegates to the Convention itself were refused admission upon the smallest suspicion that they held Suffragist opinions. The absence of all real discussion on the Home Rule Bill was chiefly due to the Irish Leaders' desire to burke the issue of Woman Suffrage. Those who had promised to raise this yielded to the unprincipled persuasions of the wire-pullers, and then, we regret to say, tried to cover up their defection by unwarrantable abuse of the women whose call for justice they had helped to stifle. The Nationalists are raising the usual cry, which they have learnt no doubt from some of the less reputable of their Liberal associates, that Irishwomen who demand the vote have as their real motive the advancement of the "Tories" and the destruction of Home Rule. Irishwomen, whether supporters of Home Rule or not, have as good a right as any section of Irishmen to demand either safeguards or amendments as part of the Home Rule Bill.

How Irishwomen are Treated.

The Irish Town Tenants' League is demanding an amendment to the Bill which shall give larger Parliamentary representation to urban districts than that at present proposed by the authors of the Bill. They base their demand on the plea that "it is most important to the townspeople to have fair representation in both the Irish and Imperial Parliament," and they declare that the Bill as now drafted does not give them such fair representation. It is a case precisely similar to, though not so strong as, that which Irishwomen have put forward, yet does the *Freeman's Journal*, the Nationalist newspaper, so hostile to the women's claim for inclusion in the Home Rule Bill, venture to tell the Town Tenants that they too are wreckers? On the contrary, it treats their claim with the utmost respect, and says:

We are not surprised that the townsmen should begin to think of their defences. . . . we have no doubt that their appeal to the Irish Party to ensure them fair treatment in the scheme of representation under the Home Rule Bill will receive careful attention. . . . It will no doubt be one of the principal questions to receive the attention of the Irish Party.

The fact is that the wire-pullers know that the Town Tenants will defend themselves and their interests in spite of every sentimental appeal to them not to jeopardise the Home Rule Bill. Therefore to preserve unity their claims will be conceded. But women, it is thought, can be suppressed and bullied into surrender by abuse and police measures. Hence the different reception accorded to the two demands for an improvement of the Home Rule Bill.

Who Killed the Conciliation Bill?

In another column will be found a letter addressed to us by Mr. Crawshay Williams, in which he attempts to absolve Mr. Lloyd George of our charge of conspiracy to kill the Conciliation Bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Crawshay Williams, who is Mr. Lloyd George's Parliamentary Private Secretary, was instrumental in securing a majority against the second reading of the Bill this year; and in our issue of April 19 we commented on this fact, and argued that it afforded one more proof of Mr. Lloyd George's opposition to that measure, and his successful determination to secure its defeat. Mr. Crawshay Williams says:—

"I determined on the action I took entirely on my own initiative, and without consultation of any kind with my Chief. Strange as it may seem, occasionally even Parliamentary Private Secretaries are capable of using their own brains and of taking individual action on matters other than those connected with the Department to which they belong."

No one doubts that Parliamentary Private Secretaries use their own brains and act on their own initiative. That is exactly what they are expected to do; otherwise they would be indistinguishable from clerks or typists. *The real question is whether they are expected to use their brains and initiative in accordance with or contrary to the views of their chiefs.*

Mr. Lloyd George and Tactics.

Let us re-state the matter a little more clearly. Woman Suffrage is admittedly to-day a question of practical politics. It has been, and will be again, a source of very grave anxiety to the Cabinet; and a false move in tactics would endanger the life of the Government itself. On the tactics of Woman Suffrage Mr. Lloyd George has very pronounced and decided views. At a critical juncture his Parliamentary Private Secretary takes an important step which achieves the avowed object of defeating the second reading of the Conciliation Bill. Does Mr. Crawshay Williams seriously mean to tell us that he took this step in ignorance of Mr. Lloyd George's views as to its desirability? Or does he mean to tell us that he took this step deliberately, knowing that it would thwart the wishes of his chief? We refuse to rate Mr. Williams's intelligence or his loyalty at so low a level!

More Law Breaking.

It is perhaps not generally realised that the Labour Party, at its Birmingham Conference, decided to adopt a militant policy, in complete defiance of the law. Such is, however, the fact. The Conference carried a resolution calling for the reversal of the Osborne judgment, and ending with the following words: "And until it is reversed we advise all Trade Unions affiliated to our Party to defy the law, and in this way prove that we are determined to use our funds according to the decision of the majority of our members." The newspapers state, on the authority of a Labour correspondent, that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and other important Trade Unions are likely to put this militant and unlawful policy into operation without delay. As the Government are not taking steps to carry the measure demanded, and as there is consequent difficulty in financing the schemes for Parliamentary Labour representation, the Trade Unions propose to use the funds which they are legally prohibited from devoting to that purpose. The question that interests Suffragists is this: What will the Government do? Will they arrest and imprison the law-breaking Trade Unionist leaders? Or are we once again to discover that in the opinion of the Government what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander?

A Memorial to Mr. Stead.

It is being urged by Mrs. Fawcett and others that there can be no better memorial to Mr. W. T. Stead than a strengthening of the law for the protection of women and girls. With this view we heartily concur. The greatest achievement of Mr. Stead's life was the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, the passage of which he secured by shaming the House of Commons into action by means of his militant and lawless protest against the traffic in girl children. His war against White Slavery he maintained throughout his life, and the thought that his tragic end would stir Parliament once more to action would have made death itself seem very sweet to him. Whether the Bill now before Parliament is strong enough to meet the terrible needs of the case is another matter, but it will be a step in the right direction, and when women get the Vote the whole question can and will be gone into anew. If in the meantime even one woman is saved from being trapped into this worst kind of slavery, the passage of the Bill will be worth while. The measure is an unofficial one, and is continually blocked by a prominent Anti-Suffragist, Sir Frederick Banbury. The Government (as we might expect from their dealings with the Suffrage cause) have hitherto refused to make the Bill their own. Here is an opportunity for Mr. Lloyd George and other Ministers who claimed Mr. Stead as their friend to do honour to his memory! If they fail to pass this measure, they deliberately accept the responsibility for the continuance of the hideous trade in women's souls and bodies.

White Slaves and the Vote.

It is very significant of the way the public conscience is being aroused by the Suffrage agitation that there should have been three separate meetings held in London, last Friday, on the White Slave Traffic question. We give some account of these on another page, and draw attention to the fact that speaker after speaker harked back to the need for the woman's vote in trying to cure this canker in our social system. The men who are engaged in fighting the evil are a small minority; only the women, who feel the whole question with a passionate intensity, can supply the necessary voting power which would force the Government to take action.

Wanted—A Florence Nightingale.

We wonder whether even Mrs. Humphry Ward's belief in the innate superiority of man has stood the severe strain put upon it by the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster. The facts already disclosed afford an admirable example of how not to do it. As one man-made contemporary tersely says, certain fundamental errors were supplemented by a plentiful variety of minor follies, and "It seems difficult to think of any sort of reasonable precaution that was not neglected." In addition to these revelations of mismanagement and muddle, we are faced by an exasperating degree of obstruction and inertia on the part of the Board of Trade, which seems to have learnt only too little from the recent tragedy. One longs to see another Florence Nightingale given plenary powers to employ her organising genius and woman's wit in establishing order in place of the present chaos in matters maritime. The idea that men have some superior and special capacity for dealing with affairs is an exploded superstition. Without the aid and advice of women they take a warped and narrow view of things, and get on very badly.

The Suffragists in Prison.

The further accounts we give on another page of the sufferings undergone by the brave women who endured both hunger strike and forcible feeding, a fortnight ago, paint a grim picture of the effects of Government inability to act with justice, courage,

and wisdom, when confronted with a great situation. It is not often in the history of a country's freedom that educated, law-abiding women elect to break the law and go to prison in order to win their enfranchisement and with it the power to ameliorate the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. Yet the only place that a Liberal Government can find for such women is a criminal's cell, and the only ameliorations of prison treatment they can be prevailed upon to grant have to be forced from them by the terrible weapon of the hunger strike. Even now, the Suffragists in prison have been granted only the minimum of political recognition, a serious matter to them, because full recognition of their status would mean the recognition of their agitation as a political one. Since the Government, sooner than give them the treatment of first-class misdemeanants, drove them to risk their lives over the hunger strike, the least they can do now is to give them the full status of political offenders and so wipe out the stain that rests upon their administration of the past six years. A full-page illustration of the process of forcible feeding, now appearing in the *Graphic*, which also draws attention to the fact that woman suffrage is a political movement, is a striking indication of growing public feeling in the matter.

The Fourth Defendant.

In spite of the promptitude shown by Scotland Yard in following up the most subtle clue, the whereabouts of the fourth defendant in the Conspiracy case still remain a mystery. We give a special account in this issue of the siege of Miss Pankhurst's flat, and can only observe in passing that had Mr. McKenna's predecessor been at the Home Office, the Scots Guards, flanked by Maxim guns and cinematographs, would no doubt have assisted in the assault upon the premises. Another evidence of official alertness was given a few days ago, consequent upon the despatch of the following postcard:—

"I am afraid I shall have to get rid of Christabel Pankhurst, her temper has got so very bad. I suppose it is from being shut up so much."

The sender of the postcard informs us that she was visited by three detectives, who searched her house and found a diminutive dog who answered to the name of "Christabel Pankhurst." Perhaps, if these Russian methods, which are apparently becoming the normal methods of a British Home Office, are extended to the examination of all the correspondence of all the militant Suffragists in the kingdom, fanatical loyalty will not alone be sufficient to save a distinguished fugitive from being hunted down. Why not set a price upon her head at once?

"The Sunshine Girl"



Blousuit (as sketch), made of fine cotton voile in striped, spot or fancy designs, with separate coat of coarse white linen lace and band of same insertion at foot of skirt. Blousuit and Coat complete

35/9

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FOR THE HONOUR OF THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. F. M. Green, Vicar of St. Mark, Tollington Park.

(A Speech Delivered at the London Pavilion, April 22, 1912.)

After minding my own business for fifteen years as the curate and vicar of various parishes, I have recently, in the minds of many of my friends, departed from that virtuous course in connection with your movement. I do not mean that I have recently become a Suffragist. My Suffragist convictions were formed in University days, and have never wavered. But it was when I felt impelled to protest in the public Press against injustice to womanhood—and more especially against gross and palpable injustice to women prisoners—that I found that I had transgressed the supposed bounds of clerical propriety; and I greatly fear that in addressing a militant Society this afternoon, from the stage of a music-hall, I shall be accounted as adding sin to sin.

I stand here because I am concerned for the honour of the Church. It has been to me a bitter and humiliating thing to find the belief all too widely prevalent that the Church has always barred the path of progress, always reviled the banners of the dawn. In the written history of your movement my name can have no place, and I trust that it will be recorded in your hearts, and the hearts of all those who come after you, that in your hour of difficulty, in the hour when friendship was still worth having, some of your clergy, of whom I am but the unknown representative, were ready, nay, were proud and glad, to make your cause their own.

Then I stand here because I am concerned for the cause of Christ; because the cause to which you have given your hearts seems to me to be the one supreme issue in the world to-day. "Purely political," say my friends. "Absolutely religious," I reply. Think of what the triumph of your cause will mean, think of the blow which it will strike at that hateful maxim that Might is Right, that doctrine of devils to which the Anti-Suffragists would give a new lease of life! Might is never Right—Might often means merely hideous wrong. And before our eyes rises a glorious ideal when Right shall rule in all the relations of life.

Think again how the triumph of your cause will mean the sweeping aside of all those artificial restrictions which have hitherto prevented women from rising to their full development. "I ought, therefore I can," is the great categorical imperative of philosophy. "I can, therefore I ought," is an inference which, within obvious limitations, is no less clear. God's word to women is in the main positive, to be found in those faculties which He gave to her: "Thou shalt." Man's word to women has been for the most part a word of negation, a word of limitation: "Thou shalt not." You are out to change all that. Already you have swept many barriers aside. The stupid tyranny which has imprisoned your bodies has wrought deliverance for your souls. The complete emancipation of womanhood will be a glorious thing for women; it will be a still more glorious thing for men. It is no sex war in which we are engaged. Ours is a common cause, and, believe me, women, in those dark days upon which we at least have turned our backs for ever, yours has been the better part. Yours has been the suffering, ours the sin and shame. I pity the slave, but in my moments of deeper insight, I pity still more the master.

I must not speak now about those results which will certainly follow women's enfranchisement as surely as the darkness is followed by the dawn; of how the path of vice will be made more difficult, and the entanglements of vice less deadly; of how no longer shall children—for they are no more than children—be suffered to consent to their own shame; of how no longer shall the apathy of the Government, together with the appalling stupidity—or appalling wickedness, I know not which—of private members be allowed to maintain the White Slave Traffic as a lucrative and scarcely dangerous trade; of how the ravisher of little children shall be made to pay a penalty proportionate to his monstrous sin. Nor do I speak of those more difficult economic problems in the solution of which we have so much to hope for from woman's sympathy, woman's instinctive love of right. If I am told that I must stand aside because political issues are involved, I can only answer, humbly but firmly, "I have not so learned Christ."

I am here to plead for even-handed justice, to condemn with all the emphasis which I can muster the scandalous treatment of women prisoners. That treatment has led to the hunger strike and forcible feeding. Now, I am the last man in the world who would suggest that plate glass windows can be broken with impunity. They cannot. But I say this, that when women of unquestionably high character damage property in connection with a political agitation, however wrong-headed, however politically immoral you may possibly judge their conduct to be, the policy of treating them as scarcely better than common criminals—more especially when

the results of such a policy must have been clearly foreseen—is a policy which is repugnant to every sentiment of humanity and justice. And I charge the Home Secretary with conduct which is a disgrace to himself, which is a disgrace to the whole Government of which he is a part, which is bringing disgrace upon this country in the eyes of the civilised world. I should feel the taint of the disgrace in my soul if my whole manhood did not rise up in utter and open condemnation of such methods of barbarism.

I come to the last motive which has brought me here; the gravest motive of all. I stand upon your platform because I am afraid. I know it will be said that by my presence here I am inciting you to violence. That will be false. You have incited enough, I trow. You are incited by a Prime Minister, who gives facilities for a Bill with his left hand which he torpedoes with his right, taking good care to let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. You are incited by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who voted for a great measure for your partial enfranchisement, the defeat of which was being engineered by his political tools. You are incited by a more honest, I had almost said a more stupid, Minister of the Crown—but really, when it comes to the question of stupidity, there is very little to choose between them!—a Minister who tells you that your past militancy has been only a policy of pin pricks, and indicates damage to property on a wide scale as the sort of argument which would convince the Government that there is a demand for the extension of the franchise. You are incited by honourable gentlemen, who pledge their support for your movement, and then are absent at the crucial moment. You are incited by a great physician, who surely, when weighed in the eternal balances, will be found to be a very little man. He has written more filth and falsehood to the *Times* in a single letter than I should have thought that great organ of public opinion would have thought fit to have published throughout the whole course of its history. You are incited by respectable citizens, who acknowledge that your claim is just, and will not stir one little finger to see that it is granted.

I am not here to incite you; I am here to dissuade—not by exhortations to patience and self-restraint. The time is past for exhortations; you ask for deeds, not words. I answer your demand. I give you deeds, poor ones, I know, but yet the best I can. I stand upon your platform; I pledge myself to prefer in the future, as I have preferred in the past, your cause to every cause. Dear to me as are the causes of imperial unity, of education in which the Church of Christ shall have a direct voice, of an Established Church as the organ of national religious life, I place your cause before them all. That is the kind of argument to which you are susceptible; along those lines you are open to conviction. You have no insane love for breaking glass; you are not enamoured of life within prison walls; of the torture of the punishment cell; of the unspeakable torture of forcible feeding. Let every man who hates disorder in the State—as I frankly hate it—and who holds that your cause is just; pledge himself and exert himself to make his pledge effective; and I am ready to go security that the militant hammer has been used for the last time. But if no such argument is addressed to you, upon such a scale as can command attention, if the Government harden their heart, and refuse the lesson of the broken glass of Regent Street; if they persist in flouting your desires and insulting your intelligence; if they seek to break your spirit by repression, or to win your confidence by promises which are meant to come to nothing; if, in a word, this régime of tyranny and trickery is to be continued, what will happen then? It is the fear of what will happen then which drives me here to-day, a fear which fills my heart as I go about my daily work, a fear which drives out selfish fear and makes the timid bold. Let me be clear. That fear is not inspired by any knowledge, direct or indirect, of what your Union either plans or contemplates; I have no such knowledge. I am in no sort privy to your council. It is inspired by a knowledge of what you have already done, of what you have already suffered.

My only hope really lies in the sanity of your Union, in the restraining influence of your leaders.

I solemnly warn the Government that there are breakers ahead—it is the duty of the humblest passenger to give the warning—I warn them that they misjudge the situation. I understand that Mr. McKenna boasts that he will stamp out militancy. I do not think he will—not in the way he means. There is only one specific for disorder in the State when that disorder is provoked by injustice. That is to remedy the injustice from which the disorder springs. I fear the application of other treatment, treatment which has been known ere now in history to aggravate the disease. Let the Government apply the sovereign specific, and all will be well. But, if not, if the Government persist in their grossly stupid and immoral policy, if your leaders are taken from you and put into prison, it may be for months, it may be for years—cries of "No! no!"—if your resolution is tempered in the furnace of repression, if your gaiety is turned into bitterness, and your hope brought nigh to despair, then at the bar alike of human and eternal justice, the Government must answer for the consequences. I, at least, have delivered my soul.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

March 29 to April 1.

Already acknowledged	£119,344 16 8	Mrs. C. Yates	2 2 0
Mrs. Irene Dallas	0 5 0	Mme. Harriet Pascoli	1 0 0
Mrs. R. A. Billingham	5 0 0	Miss A. B. Wallace	0 5 0
Mrs. Brailsford	5 0 0	Mrs. Maud Masters	0 1 0
Miss Edith Downing	5 0 0	Mrs. L. F. Saffern	0 10 0
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Miss E. M. Collier	10 0 0	Miss C. Home	1 9 0
Miss E. Cox	1 0 0	Miss E. D. Hamilton	0 8 0
Mrs. Charles Kerr	10 0 0	Miss Ella Gritton	1 0 0
"Boulter's," Maidenhead	3 0 0	Miss K. G. Dawe	0 3 9
Anon. (per Miss Spencer)	20 0 0	Mrs. F. G. Hepburn	1 5 0
Miss A. S. Gamble	0 5 0	Mrs. Dowdell	0 1 0
Miss E. Graeter	1 0 0	Miss Alice Fletcher	0 3 3
Miss Alice Heale	4 0 0	Miss E. V. Fletcher	0 2 6
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Green	1 1 0	Miss Lucy Alcock	0 11 0
A Man Sympathiser		Miss Nellie Leigh	0 8 6
weekly during Miss Neave's imprisonment	0 2 0	Miss Mary Lawson	0 17 6
Miss Godfrey	0 2 6	Miss Nora Williams	0 7 0
Mrs. Humphreys	1 1 0	Miss Vera Lytle	0 8 0
Miss K. Armstrong	1 0 0	Miss M. E. Stratton	0 4 6
Mrs. E. Zangwill	25 0 0	Miss Nellie Laker	0 7 0
Mrs. and Miss B. Lightman	1 0 0	Mrs. Quarm	0 11 6
Miss H. J. Pole	1 1 0	Rosendale Members and Sympathisers	1 1 0
Mrs. H. Gordon Liddle	50 0 0	Mrs. E. J. Robertson	0 18 3
Mrs. Monck Mason	3 0 0	Miss Mills	0 14 0
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"Two Sisters in Domestic Service"	1 0 0	Misses M. B. Scott and E. D. Bertram	0 9 0
Mrs. F. Emily Riley	1 0 0	Miss A. Sills	0 5 0
Mrs. F. E. Smith	5 0 0	Miss Hilda Ventham	1 1 0
Miss Millicent Lawrence	10 0 0	Miss Style	0 5 0
Mrs. Littlejohn	5 0 0	Miss M. McCrossan	0 4 6
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Mrs. and Mrs. Reginald Mott	25 0 0	Miss A. Barry	1 0 0
Miss Wayne	1 1 0	Miss Burney (per)	2 5 10
Miss Ada Moore	2 2 0	Miss Zie Procter	1 0 0
Mrs. F. Streetfield	1 1 0	Miss M. Tew	1 10 0
Mrs. M. C. Nesbitt (sale of crochet lace)	0 17 6	Mrs. Pollock	3 0 0
Per Miss D. Evans	5 0 0	Miss Janet Stratton	0 5 0
Per Miss H. Joliffe	0 0 6	Chorley Wood W.S.P.U.	3 5 6
Mrs. Kendrew	0 0 6	Clerks' W.S.P.U.	
Anon.	0 0 6	Miss A. G. Brown	0 6 0
Profit on Literature	0 5 9	Miss P. Ayrton	0 9 6
Profit on Shop	0 6 0	Anon.	2 8 9
Per Miss F. Macaulay	0 1 0	Miss Heap	1 5 0
Mrs. Angell-Smith	0 1 0	Miss Walter	0 3 4
Per Miss Grace Roe	0 1 0	Miss Elinor Weir	0 5 0
Miss Coates	0 1 0	Miss C. Maguire	1 5 6
Miss Curtis	0 1 0	Clacton W.S.P.U.	
Miss Curtis	0 1 0	Mrs. Blyth	0 2 6
Jumble Sale	7 4 0	Miss Haynes	0 1 0
Loan of book	0 4 4	Shop Rally	4 12 4
Profit on Shop	4 4 4	Misses E. and E. Hawkes	0 10 6
Mrs. Crawford	0 3 0	Miss D. W. Bailey	0 10 0
Mrs. Evison	0 1 0	Miss A. Finch	1 6 6
Anon.	0 0 5	Miss Judson	0 1 0
Mrs. Ayton	0 3 2	Miss Lydia Downs	0 7 11
Miss Dorothea Brown	0 5 0	Miss Alice Downs	0 8 6
Mrs. Kirkbride	0 3 0	Mrs. C. Bishop	0 5 0
Miss Grace Blyth	0 5 0	Miss K. M. Batten	1 4 3
Competition Tea	1 16 0	Falmouth and Penryn W.S.P.U.	5 0 0
Miss Kemp	0 5 0	Greenwich, Deptford and Woolwich W.S.P.U.	8 1 5
Miss Gentry	0 1 0	Hackney W.S.P.U.	
Misses Daniell and Merryweather (coll.)	1 1 6	Mrs. Keeling	1 0 0
A Member	0 1 0	Miss Glidwell	0 4 0
Miss Byford	0 3 0	Miss Gray	0 2 0
Miss Birt	1 1 0	Mrs. Cregan	0 2 0
Mrs. Guthrie	0 6 6	Mrs. Hinton	0 2 6
Miss Gooding	0 2 6	Mrs. Jones	1 0 0
Miss S. E. King	2 8 4	Mrs. Holmes	0 1 0
Mrs. Estauigh	0 1 0	Mrs. Holden	1 0 0
A Member	0 2 0	Miss Elliot	0 2 6
Miss G. Buck	0 3 0	Miss Jones	0 2 0
Mrs. Arlington	0 1 0	Mrs. Balwin	0 1 0
Miss Bristol	0 1 0	Miss Guthridge	0 5 0
Mrs. E. M. Hall	0 2 0	Miss Cale	0 2 6
A Member	0 1 0	Profit on Dance	1 0 0
Miss Elvey	0 8 4	Collected	1 0 0
Mrs. Chapman	0 1 0	Mrs. Williams	1 0 0
Miss Jenkins	0 2 6	Dr. E. Wilks	1 0 0
Anon.	0 2 0	Mrs. Ridge	0 2 6
Mrs. Cowles	1 0 0	Miss L. Lightman	0 4 0
Miss J. Adams	0 2 6	Miss Williams	0 4 0
Mrs. Dexter	0 3 6	Miss Simpson	0 2 0
Miss Evans	0 6 3	Mrs. Storer	0 2 0
Mrs. Farwy	0 2 6	Miss Wiggins	0 5 0
Felixstowe Whist Drive	1 13 0	Miss Wardell	0 1 0
Mrs. Gilling (At Home)	0 12 3	Miss Pickett	0 2 6
Dr. C. Arnott	0 3 0	Hendon and Golder's Green W.S.P.U.	5 0 0
Mrs. Harrison	0 1 0	Mrs. Shearer	2 0 0
Mrs. F. Corder	0 2 0	Mrs. Wyatt	2 0 0
Mrs. Elvey	0 2 0	Mrs. Morris	2 0 0
Anon.	0 1 0	Julius Singer, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss Catt	0 1 0	Miss V. Godfrey	1 0 0
"For the Cause"	0 0 5	Mrs. Hatfield	0 10 0
Mrs. Hodgson	0 10 0	H. M. Morris, Esq.	0 10 0
Mrs. Doughton	0 2 0	Mrs. Taylor	0 8 0
Mrs. Dainton	0 2 6	Miss E. Growse	0 5 0
Miss O. Bartels	0 2 6	Miss Hime	0 5 0
R. Blyth, Esq.	0 2 0	Mrs. Bower	0 5 0
Miss Blyth	0 0 6	Mrs. Tillotson	0 5 0
Miss M. Hay	0 2 0	Mrs. Hargreaves	0 5 0
Mrs. Denny	0 1 0	Mrs. Davy	0 5 0
Miss Denny	0 1 0	Miss Craig	0 2 6
Miss E. Adams	0 2 6	Miss Parsons	0 2 6
Mrs. Cronin	0 2 6	Miss Pearce	0 2 6
Miss Cicely Block	0 5 0	Mills, F. Percival	0 2 6
Miss Cole	0 1 0	Mrs. Coverdale	0 1 6
Miss Barham	0 0 6	Mrs. Lanbach	0 1 0
Working Women (coll.)	0 15 0	Miss M. Hiron	0 1 0
Self-Denial		Mrs. Mould	0 1 0
Princess Sophia Duleep Singh	5 0 0	Henfield W.S.P.U.	1 1 0
"In honour of all the brave women"	2 0 0	The Misses Comber	1 1 0
Miss Gearing	0 5 0	Mrs. Baxter	0 11 0
Mrs. Henry Bury	1 0 0	Lechworth W.S.P.U.	6 12 6
Miss H. G. Jones, M.B.	5 0 0	Lewisham W.S.P.U.	1 8 3
Mrs. Hilda Ely	0 2 0	Redhill W.S.P.U.	1 4 0
Mrs. C. E. Kelsey	1 0 0	Radlett W.S.P.U.	1 2 4
Mrs. Honig	1 0 0	Southport W.S.P.U.	
Mrs. M. Hamilton	1 0 0	"American Tea"	0 14 6
Mrs. Frances Kerr	0 10 0	Mrs. Kerr	0 2 6
A Sympathiser	1 0 0	Mrs. Jones	0 3 0
Mrs. Ingram	0 1 0	Mrs. Duxfield	0 3 0
Anon.—office flowers	0 1 6	Miss Duxfield	0 3 0
Misses S. and W. Wilks	0 11 0	The Misses Henry	1 2 0
Mrs. Alice Martin	0 4 3	Miss Dawson	0 3 0
Miss M. Morice	0 2 0	Voted from Funds	5 0 0
Miss H. Sloane	5 0 0	Miss Williams	0 7 6
Miss Lander	0 2 0	Miss Middleton	0 2 0
Mrs. and Miss Raisin	0 2 0	Tunbridge Wells W.S.P.U.	20 15 6
Miss Troy	1 1 0	Wandsworth W.S.P.U.	0 17 0
Mrs. C. A. Richard	1 0 0	Mrs. E. Stamford	4 4 0
Misses G. and M. Richard	0 10 0	Miss E. E. Pole	6 6 0
Mrs. M. A. Morris	0 10 0	Mrs. T. Chapman	0 14 0
Miss Annie Niblett	0 3 0	Wimbledon Park & St. Wimbledon W.S.P.U.	2 8 0
Miss Morris Moger	0 2 6	Woking W.S.P.U.	8 9 0
Mrs. J. Miller	0 2 6	Membership Fees	2 12 0
Mrs. A. Morris Moger	0 2 6	Collectors, Tickets, &c.	
Miss H. E. Timins	6 13 4	London	13 4 0
		Per Miss Macaulay	1 11 0
		Per Miss G. Roe	2 2 2
		Total	£119,344 10 9

Notes.—Items in last issue under S.D. Col. Cards, Mrs. J. J. Mills should be Mrs. J. J. Miles; Mrs. Charlson, is Ed., should be J. M. Ed.; and Mar. 29, Miss J. C. Campbell, J. M. Campbell.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Men and Women Protest Against This Evil.

The "Titanic" disaster has taken Mr. Stead from us, but the spirit which animated his efforts on behalf of downtrodden womanhood seems to-day more alive than ever. On Friday, April 26, no less than three meetings were held in London on the subject of the Social evil; of which the private conference at Caxton Hall, under the auspices of the "Ladies National Association for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice," was, perhaps, the most notable.

Again and again men have tried to legislate with a view to the maximum amount of indulgence for themselves with the minimum amount of the penalty, the notorious C. D. Acts being a case in point. It is true that owing to the heroic efforts of Mrs. Butler and Mr. Stead they are repealed, but we are not yet by any means free of this odious tendency in our legislation. Listening to the speakers on Friday, one could not fail to be struck with the earnest reasoned common sense, wide knowledge of the subject in hand, the charitable outlook, and notably the practical unanimity on the point that the double standard of morality lies at the root of the evil. There was a certain vitality in the air, which is so often absent from conferences whatever the subject, and any reference to the inevitable "Votes for Women" brought forth a storm of applause. One is tempted to wonder if the militancy of the past few years has not something to do with the keenness and vitality now displayed on all questions intimately concerning women's welfare. Year by year a holocaust of women are sacrificed in what may be ironically termed "the cause of purity," but, at last, women are in open revolt, primarily against the idea that they exist before all things for the satisfaction and pleasures of man. Militancy has shown the nation that women are very alive to their political disabilities and consequent injustices, and that they are very jealous for the care and honour of womanhood; that they are ready to fight for it, to defend it, and, if need be, to go down to the mouth of Hell, if those who come after them can thereby gain something of Heaven.

The Conference.

Mr. Cecil Chapman, as Chairman of the morning sitting, was excellent, allowing considerable latitude in the discussion following the reading of the papers, because, as he put it, the subject was such a wide one and went down to the roots of our national life.

Mr. R. H. Bridgewater and Mr. Clark Hall, barristers, read most enlightening papers from the legal standpoint. It was significant to learn from the latter gentleman that when the Criminal Law Amendment Act was in question, the House of Lords recommended raising the age of consent to 18, but the House of Commons objected. We are often told that the House of Lords is, and would be, our greatest enemy; evidence seems to point to the man-elected House of Commons being the greater. Medical women gave their views from a doctor's outlook, and from that of practical experience, in the case of Dr. Jane Walker, of the reformatory powers of the Borstal Institutions. Workers of the various religious bodies gave personal accounts of their efforts and the results thereof, and a discussion followed on the types of homes now available for girls and young women, and the sort of thing these might eventually become.

The dominant impression left in one's mind by the whole Conference was, that the best of men and women are more and more tending to draw together and unite in attacking this foul stream which poisons the well of human life; that women's enfranchisement will be the key to unlock the difficulty in raising the age of consent, and, finally, that the double standard of morality must go, before we can hope to have a purer national life.

Men's Society for Women's Rights.

The subject of the White Slave Traffic and its relation to Votes for Women was discussed in the evening at a meeting at the Criterion Restaurant, under the auspices of the Men's Society for Women's Rights.

An excellent report was published in the Standard (Woman's Platform), to which we are indebted for the following extracts:—

Mr. Joseph Clayton was in the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said that this was not a new suffrage society, but one which would fight as strenuously as any other for the vote for women, but at the same time and on the way would fight against individual cases of injustice. What they felt was that it was only by the co-operation of men and women that they could deal with the great evils in their midst. It was not a new philanthropic

society, but one which wanted to go to the very root of some of the evils which were eating the heart out of the nation. The Good Samaritan had done a great thing in succouring the wounded man, but there was more to do than succour the wounded—there was the work of stopping the thieves at their nefarious practices, and that was one of the objects of this society. The chairman went on, "I refer to one particular Member of Parliament as often as possible because I want to drive the matter home. He may have some object beyond our calculation for blocking the White Slave Traffic Bill. I ask how is it possible that a colleague of Mr. Balfour can block a Bill of this kind? For all I know he may be an excellent father and a faithful husband. And yet in his public capacity he is a man not fit to sit in the House of Commons. Because he and others like him know perfectly well that the enfranchisement of women would indeed make it impossible for them to be returned to the House, they are the strongest opponents of woman suffrage."

Leverage of the Vote.

The Men's Society for Women's Rights was a body of men who recognised as indispensable the possession by women of the parliamentary vote on the same terms as it was or might be granted to men. They were pledged to oppose the Government in power until legislation to secure this condition was undertaken or a satisfactory guarantee given. The further aim of the society was to expose individual cases of injustice to women and to take active means to remedy the same, and to bring to the knowledge of the public the inefficiency of the law in dealing with the White Slave Traffic, illegitimacy, and kindred evils. By this means it was hoped that the many men who up to the

eugenics would be put into practice for the general benefit of the human race. (Cheers.)

Miss Abadam, who next spoke, said that the White Slave traffic consisted in decoying girls—drugging, tricking them by bad advertisements to go here and there without protection. The girls so tricked were taken all over the world. There was a large organisation which did this for its own profit, making the women veritable slaves. Women living this life in Japan, when there had been a fire, had been chained together lest they should escape, and these women were kept in bazaars in India under the protection of the British flag. In San Francisco the first house to rise from the ruins of the destroyed city was a great establishment of the kind she was indicating, and the man who had directed the works was, she was sorry to say, a doctor who took 25 per cent. of the profits.

There was a great deal of talk about such matters, but nothing was done, and what they wanted was an international women's vote. (Cheers.) One of the chief reasons why there were so many unfortunates in London was that they were the victims of economic pressure, and it was stated that 80 per cent. of these on our streets were the victims of these conditions. The votes of women were wanted on this question, also on the drink problem and the overcrowding problem, and on the question of punishment for assaults on little children.

Mrs. Humphry Ward maintained that votes had nothing to do with wages, but they had only to point to the Minimum Wage Bill to show that there was a most direct relation between votes and wages. She wondered personally how many of those present at that meeting realised how much their morality depended upon the

regular market for innocent human flesh all over our world and all over America, and that this abominable traffic really honeycombed the whole of our social system. This traffic went on in a secret way, very difficult to trace. It was very difficult to get convictions brought home to the men who did these things and to the women who were in it, and it was very difficult to bring chapter and verse to prove the thing. The fact that it was now being taken up seriously by every country in Europe proved that it was a real thing that was going on. Josephine Butler had spent seventeen years of her life in getting those abominable C.D. Acts, which were in force in her time, repealed. These Acts were absolutely the recognition of vice as a necessary part of our social system, and they also established that a woman alone should suffer, and a woman alone was to be punished. The first Criminal Act Amendment Bill in 1885 raised the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen. It was also made an offence punishable by imprisonment for a man to live on the immoral earnings of women. Another thing which resulted was the foundation of the National Vigilance Society, branches of which were now established in every European country. It was proof positive that this thing existed that the people who knew it was going on found it necessary to form this regular crusade against it. The greatest proofs of the evil were the measures that were necessary to stamp it out.

Causes of the Evil.

She thought there were two classes of causes for this evil. The first was the economic position of women (exclusive of bad women, who were found in every class). She thought poverty and ignorance and hard conditions the first class of causes. The second class of causes was the toleration of society; the dual standard of morality; the idea that a man might do anything and the whole of the suffering should fall upon the woman. That was why women wanted the vote. The vote marked the fact that women were human beings entitled to full consideration. It marked the fact that they were entitled to as much care and as much protection, and were just as valuable to the community as men. The idea was always a world for the men, and the women to follow on as best they could. They had been trying to get a Bill through the House of Commons dealing with this question. It had been before the House for four years, but none of the Members really thought it was important. In conclusion, Mrs. Chapman said it was not really that the world had got worse, but they knew about it now, and they did not know it before. They must no longer shut their eyes. Let there be light! These things did not prosper in the light. They wanted the vote to give them the power to push forward this thing. They wanted the vote to protect those poor women. Women said now:—"We have got to protect the women who cannot protect themselves."

Where Women Have the Vote.

Lady Stout said that in Australia and New Zealand, where women had the vote, there was no organised White Slave Traffic. From the earliest times women in Australia and New Zealand had held a very different position from that of women in this country. In New Zealand the responsibility of illegitimate children was put upon the man. Provision was made for degenerates, and girls were put where they could not get into trouble and bring trouble on others. The same applied to men. Where a man was guilty of assaults on children, after two convictions he was liable to an indeterminate sentence, which meant imprisonment for life. The punishment for this offence in New Zealand was from five years up to twenty years, and then imprisonment for life. The lowest sentence was five years. There were organised societies for the protection of women and children. The divorce laws in New Zealand were equal for men and women.

A MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Frederic Hutchins has written to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, whom he heard at one of the Hyde Park meetings recently. His letter concludes:—"I wonder if those persons who can think of nothing but broken glass ever dream of the broken hearts and the souls that are racked every day. Did they ever hear of the delights of box-making and the magnificent remuneration which is received in the paper bag industry? Every morning I meet old ladies old enough to be my grandmother, very often in a pair of men's boots; they are on the way to the wash tub, their fingers are all puckered through being constantly in strong suets, and these poor things work for twelve hours for 2s. 6d., and thank God they are able to do it. We hear enough from a hypocritical public about broken windows. What of these poor broken bodies? I wish you every success, and trust that you may be spared to march boldly into the future, and that you may soon see the day when victory shall crown your splendid efforts."

SOME FACTS!

(From America, where statistics are available, which is not the case in Great Britain.)

In one year, 1909, the head of the New York police, General Bingham, refused bribes amounting to some thousands of pounds offered by those engaged in the White Slave Traffic.

There are limited liability companies in every country in the world commanding large amounts of capital for the sake of procuring girls for the purpose of prostitution. One organisation had its own burial lot for the burial of infants and mothers and young women who died in their houses. In one of their lots were 451 nameless graves of girls. This society was only one of several.

At a low estimate 15,000 fresh girls were imported in one year, and one syndicate alone made a profit of about £40,000 in 1909.

present time had taken little or no interest in the suffrage movement might be made to see the great need for the woman's vote in the government of the country.

Dr. Saleeby, after paying a tribute to the work of Mr. W. T. Stead, said we must have the women's help in the great business of purifying and strengthening our national life—by caring for first things first. From the point of view of heredity, the two sexes, he proceeded, were absolutely equal in their effect upon the future. The spirit against votes for women aroused such men as Sir Almoth Wright—a great authority on boils and pimples. This gentleman, in a letter to the Press the other day, said some things that he (Dr. Saleeby) was glad to have the chance of repudiating. He found that the writer said that "a medical woman is by the nature of the case never on the side of modesty!" (Cries of "Shame!") That was simply a damnable lie! (Cheers.) He had worked side by side with women medical students, and at a later date had given lectures with them. In York Dispensary he had worked with male and female colleagues for three months, so that he knew what he was saying when he denounced Sir A. Wright's statement. He was amazed that the man who made such a statement was not knocked down by the first man he met after his letter appeared in print. (Cheers.)

A much-needed measure was the compulsory notification of contagious diseases in both sexes and all classes of society. (Applause.) A deputation of men and women doctors and other people recently waited upon Mr. Burns on this subject, and were favourably received. But a far greater weight of public opinion was wanted behind the matter. Such a regulation would not only be to the benefit of the victims of the disease themselves, but of the country at large. When women got the vote they should attain justice in these things.

Infant mortality in this country was a scandal. The greater part of it was easily preventable. And for every child killed many were damaged for life. Our continually falling birth-rate and our empty Colonies were a great Imperial question. We must look at it from the woman's point of view. It was a splendid record of New Zealand, which had woman's suffrage, that it had the lowest rate of infant mortality in the whole Empire. Everyone knew that women would get the vote, and when this object was attained the principles of

fact that they had never wanted for a roof or a meal, and yet our honest women were paid sometimes no more than 2s. to 3s. a week. She knew of cases where girls had been deliberately told by their employers that they could "go out and enhance their earnings." She complained of the inequality of the laws, especially those dealing with accosting in the street. When a woman who was accosted said: "I will ask the police to punish you," the reply was, "They can't."

Basis of Human Values.

They were out to revise the basis of human values, because they did not believe that women were always intended for some one else. They called a halt to-day. They would no longer admit that a woman existed for this man or for that man; that a woman only existed to be sacrificed.

She would answer the question of how the vote for women was going to affect the white slave traffic. The vote was going to make the Government of this country responsible to the women of this country as well as to the men. Ideals were needed in our midst, and the woman had as good a right to-day to all the possibilities and developments in the world as man. She must have a choice of what life she must live. It was said of old: "You are only a woman," but she would say to them: "You are a new force in the world." (Cheers.)

Women Voters.

A meeting was held on the same evening at Glebe Studios by the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee.

The chair was taken by Mrs. Wingrove Cooke.

Mrs. Cecil Chapman said she had been asked to speak on the White Slave Traffic that evening, and she was very anxious to do so, because she thought this question was really at the bottom of their demand for the vote, and it was the most important question of all. Years ago she did not know what it meant. She knew about the state of the streets, but she had a sort of idea that the women got there by themselves; she thought a woman went wrong and fell lower and lower and got upon the streets; years ago she did not realise that the problem was kept in its present condition by a whole army of people, a whole ramification of interests, that there was money in it, and there were people who ran it who lived upon it, whose business it was; that there was, in fact, a

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Case to be Heard on Wednesday, May 15.

Central Criminal Court.

Wednesday.

A surprise awaited all those who thronged the Central Criminal Court last Wednesday morning, in expectation of the trial of the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union. Although Mrs. Pankhurst's application for a postponement, on the ground that her health was not sufficiently restored to enable her adequately to conduct her defence, had already been twice refused (as reported in our columns), the Prosecution, represented by the Attorney-General, withdrew its opposition when the application was again made on Wednesday last, and the trial was accordingly postponed for a fortnight, and will commence on Wednesday, May 15. We hope very heartily, and we know our wish will be echoed by a wide circle of friends and admirers of Mrs. Pankhurst, that she will have completely recovered by that time from the injury to her health caused by the treatment she underwent in prison.

The Scene in Court.

In view of the great interest that was taken in the police-court proceedings, it was not surprising that public interest should be very much stimulated by the trial of the three leaders. Long before the gates of the Old Bailey were opened, people began to take up their positions outside in the hope of securing seats in Court. Some of these were probably attracted out of mere curiosity, but the large majority, who were evidently members of the various women's suffrage societies, came out of sympathy. By the time the doors were opened, shortly after ten o'clock, the crowd had assumed considerable proportions. The Sheriffs had supplied a list of the names of ladies who were to be admitted, and the officers on duty had a busy time in passing them in. Many were, of course, unsuccessful in obtaining admission, but their disappointment was lessened when, a few minutes later, they learned that the trial had been postponed.

The scene inside the Court impressed one chiefly by reason of the predominance of women spectators. It is a comparatively rare occurrence for the seats allotted to the public to be almost exclusively occupied by women. Both the galleries and the seats at the sides and rear of the Court were crowded, whilst the unusual nature of the legal questions involved had attracted numbers of members of the legal profession. The front bench reserved for leaders engaged in the case was occupied by Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., the Attorney-General, Mr. Bodkin (who conducted the prosecution at the police-court proceedings), and Mr. Graham Campbell, who appeared for the Crown; and Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Muir, who represented Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Mr. A. E. W. Marshall, solicitor for the defence, occupied a seat at the table.

Before the proceedings opened, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence occupied seats at the rear of the Court.

Several ladies were shown into seats on the bench just prior to the entrance of Mr. Justice Coleridge. When Mr. Healy rose to address the Court the three defendants left their seats in order to obtain a better opportunity of hearing the brief speeches of counsel, but throughout they were not, of course, called upon to enter the dock. Although for the purposes of to-day's application Mr. Healy spoke on behalf of the three defendants, two of them—Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lawrence—will conduct their own defence when the case is proceeded with.

The Charge.

The indictment as set forth in the Calendar is in the following terms:—

All conspiring, combining, and agreeing together and with Christabel Pankhurst and with divers other persons to unlawfully and maliciously damage certain property, to wit, glass windows, the property of the liege subjects of our Lord the King.

All unlawfully soliciting and inciting certain women whose names are unknown being members of a certain association called "The Women's Social and Political Union," and other women to unlawfully and maliciously damage certain property, to wit, glass windows, the property of the liege subjects of our Lord the King.

All unlawfully aiding and abetting certain women, to wit, Doreen Allan, Hope Jones, Nelly Crocker, and Gladys Roberts to unlawfully and maliciously damage certain property, to wit, glass windows, the property of the liege subjects of our Lord the King, in each case to the extent of more than £5.

The Defendants.

The defendants were described as follows:—

Frederick Pethick Lawrence, 40, Barrister (on bail since March 28, 1912).

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence, 43, Editor (on bail since March 28, 1912), and

Emmeline Pankhurst (bailed at Police Court, April 4, 1912).

and in each case the "degree of education" is given as "superior."

The Committing Magistrate at the Police Court was Mr. H. C. Bennett.

The Application.

When his lordship had taken his seat, and before the accused had been requested to enter the dock,

Mr. Healy said: I appear for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and I have an application to make to your lordship, not on her behalf, but on behalf of one of the other defendants, the substance of which I have communicated to counsel for the prosecution, as I thought it was my duty to do.

It concerns one of the other defendants, and I am asked to present it on her behalf. It is this, that in the time at her disposal, and having regard to the gravity of the case, and to the interests which she represents, she has not been able in the circumstances fully to prepare her defence. That is a serious situation, and so far I have not been able to gather what may be the attitude of my learned friend in these circumstances.

The Attorney-General: As my learned friend has said, he has made representations to me of the kind indicated, and at any rate has satisfied me of this, that Mrs. Pankhurst has not prepared her defence so fully as she would have liked to have done. She has not been able to devote to it the time she would have wished.

I am very anxious she should not be put to any disadvantage on that account, as I understand she is defending herself at the trial, and therefore I should be very sorry to ask your lordship to press on the trial if she thinks she has not had full time to prepare any statement or defence she desires to make.

In these circumstances, I should assent to my learned friend's application, provided, as I think I am entitled to ask, that this should be done—that she should undertake to be ready for trial at a reasonable date from now. I am anxious to give her every opportunity, and I would suggest, subject to your lordship's assent and convenience, that she should be ready this day fortnight. That gives a fortnight from to-day, and if she would be ready for the trial of the case then, and if she would not make any further application of this character, I should be quite ready to assent to and support my learned friend's application.

Mr. Healy: I have to acknowledge the courtesy of my learned friend, and this is a matter to which I entirely assent—that we go on with the case this day fortnight, and that no further application be made in the interval.

The Attorney-General: Then I hope your lordship will see your way to assent.

The Judge: I am quite willing to accede to the application, and if it is quite convenient to you, I will take the case on this day fortnight, that is the 15th inst.

Mr. Healy: May I acknowledge your lordship's courtesy in the matter?

This terminated the proceedings so far as the conspiracy case was concerned, and the court at once cleared. Mr. Justice Coleridge having come specially to conduct the trial.

MRS. PANKHURST'S FORMER APPLICATION REFUSED.

Last Friday, April 26, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, the second application was made to postpone the forthcoming Conspiracy Trial (Rex v. Lawrence, and Pankhurst) on the ground that Mrs. Pankhurst's health was not sufficiently restored to enable her adequately to conduct her defence. (It will be remembered that a similar application was made on Wednesday, April 24, and was refused.) Mr. Graham Campbell represented the Crown, and Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., appeared on behalf of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mr. Healy, having represented that Mrs. Pankhurst was extremely anxious to have her trial proceed as follows:—

My lord, the delay involved in this application is only a fortnight. The parties, as I understand, when they gave bail entered into some form of undertaking, the nature of which I do not quite know, but whatever it was it was duly kept, as I understand, and there has been no suggestion at all of any departure from anything which the defendants undertook to observe, which would give any ground of complaint by the Crown. That undertaking would be maintained in all its validity during the period over which I ask your lordship to postpone the trial. The lady was examined yesterday by Dr. Fenton, and I have a certificate here, but I should ask to be allowed to call him, so that your lordship may hear personally what he has to say. The lady—who intends to defend herself (I only represent her for the purpose of this application)—is most anxious to present her case before the Court, and to put before the Court and the country her vindication of her conduct, but, in the opinion of Dr. Fenton, she is at the present not in a condition to make an adequate presentation of her case. She is suffering from some form of aphasia. That view is held, I understand, also by Dr. Owen Lancaster, and I should like also to call another doctor, the doctor upon whose certificate your lordship did not think it well to act upon the last occasion. As I have said, I am not representing the lady for the purpose of the trial, and it would be for my own convenience, if I might say so, that the trial should take place immediately; but, as one of the parties in the case feels so much that justice to her requires a postponement, I venture respectfully to press your lordship to grant a postponement of the trial till the next Sessions. If your lordship pleases, I will call Dr. Fenton.

Evidence of Sir Hugh Fenton, M.D., M.A.

Sir Hugh Fenton, M.D., M.A., examined by Mr. Healy, said:—

I made a thorough physical examination of Mrs. Pankhurst. I did not find her suffering from any organic disease at all, but certain of her functions seemed to be improperly performed: the heart-beat was bad, the pulse very indifferent and irregular; and she looked gray, and worn, and shaky. She told me that her memory was bad, and that she had been sleeping very badly of late. She also said that she was absolutely anxious to get this trial over, and "face the music," as she expressed it, but she did not feel that she could marshal her facts and make her points in such a way as to do herself fair justice. I think she is very anxious to make a good show when it comes to conducting her own defence. Well, one's experience of those sort of cases, where you get this sort of functional aphasia, is that a comparatively short rest, with proper sleep, good nourishment, and change of surroundings, will put a person back to her normal condition. Of course, I could find no organic changes of any kind that would be likely to carry this condition further, but her anxiety to get to work and "face the music" is of importance to recovery; it aids recovery immensely when the patient wants to get well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham Campbell:—

Q.: In these nervous cases, does not the fact that a trial is hanging over the person's head sometimes increase the nervous condition?

A.: She wants to face the trial.

Q.: That is not quite an answer to my question. Does not the fact that you have a trial hanging over your head sometimes increase the nervous condition?

A.: Oh, I should think it would if it were a trial for something disgraceful.

Dr. Lancaster's Evidence.

Dr. Alfred Owen Lancaster, examined by Mr. Healy, said:—

I have not much to add to what Dr. Fenton has said; but I have examined Mrs. Pankhurst. I had never seen Mrs. Pankhurst before until I saw her yesterday. I examined her absolutely independently at my own house; she went to Dr. Fenton after she had been to me. In fact, I found her suffering as I should expect a lady who had spent the time in prison that Mrs. Pankhurst has spent. I do not think she has been out of prison long enough to recover her physical condition nor her mental condition. She has no organic disease whatever.

Q.: She is not in a condition to conduct her own defence as she would wish?

A.: Absolutely not. I think the one thing that inspires her efforts to get better is that she is looking forward with immense interest to conducting her own defence.

Q.: Her own anxiety is to be in a condition to properly conduct her defence?

A.: Absolutely—that is undeniable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham Campbell:—

Q.: Do you agree with this: "In my experience the risk of nervous shock is sometimes increased by the postponement of the trial, since the feeling of the trial hanging over the defendant operates adversely upon the nervous system?"

A.: I do not think so at all.

Mr. Healy: My lord, that is the presentation I wish to make to your lordship.

Mr. Graham-Campbell alleged that delay would be very inconvenient to the witnesses. Mr. William Henry Wilcox, F.R.C.P., who gave evidence in the former application (April 24), was called.

Dr. Wilcox Recalled.

Dr. Wilcox, examined by Mr. Graham-Campbell, said:—

She was suffering from no organic bodily disease, but she was suffering from mental anxiety and nervous strain, consequent on the impending trial. I had a long conversation with Mrs. Pankhurst, and I was very much impressed by her marked intelligence and capacity. She gave me a most intelligent and capable account of her experiences in prison, and she put her case before me from the medical point of view in a most admirable and lucid way. Twice when she made reference to the trial tears came into her eyes; she just broke down for a second or two. But, apart from that, she gave me a most connected account, and there were certainly no symptoms of aphasia when I saw her. She spoke quite fluently and connectedly.

Q.: In your opinion, would there be any serious risk of danger to her health if the trial took place this Session, judging from your examination of her?

A.: I do not think there would be grave risk of danger to health, but I do think that the trial, now, or at any time, might cause a condition of nervous shock, after it, and possibly nervous breakdown. It is bound to be a great strain on the nervous system—a trial of this nature. May I say, my lord, what Mrs. Pankhurst told me as regards her condition?

Mr. Justice Coleridge: Yes.

A.: The impression that I gathered from her was this. She was extremely courteous and frank in what she said to me, but the impression which I gathered was that she thought she would not do herself full justice if she were tried now (that would be next week), and it was on that ground, that she would really do more justice to herself if the case were postponed for three or four weeks longer. I think that was very probably true.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: In my opinion, no fresh facts have been deposed to in this case to lead me to alter the decision at which I arrived last Wednesday.

THE CASE OF MRS. HUDLESTON.

A lamentable instance of official callousness is revealed in the case of Mrs. Hudleston, who is now serving the preposterous sentence of six months in Birmingham Gaol for window breaking. Since her conviction her little girl has developed tubercular glands, which may or may not lead to an operation. The mother's decision is naturally wanted; there is also to be considered her excessive anxiety at being separated from her child at such a critical moment. Mrs. Hudleston has petitioned the Home Office for release on condition of being bound over for a reasonable period, and in reply has been told that her petition will only be granted if she consents to be bound over for life! Does Mr. McKenna anticipate that militant tactics will be necessary for another generation? Militant suffragists are not of his opinion. Meanwhile, a woman is being asked to set her love for her child against her regard for her principles, and we maintain that this is a dastardly proceeding on the part of a Home Secretary. We understand that a question will be asked in the House on this subject after we go to press. There is yet time for Mr. McKenna to redeem to some extent the dis honour he brings upon his office in this vindictive treatment of a political prisoner.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the House of Commons on April 25 Major Morrison-Bell asked the Prime Minister if he can state when it is intended to introduce the Franchise Reform Bill?

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not able to make any statement in reply to this question.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 29, Mr. Snowden asked whether it is still the intention of the Government to make itself responsible for carrying a Reform Bill through all its stages in the House of Commons this Session?

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not yet able to make any statement on the subject.

IMPRESSED BY MILITANT METHODS.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and Lady Beatrice Kemp at the recent Franchise Fête at Leamington, said the window-breaking of the militants had made him rather more favourable to the granting of the vote to women than otherwise. He had very little sympathy with the frame of mind of a member of Parliament who promised to support a cause and then broke that promise because one or two people had rather exceeded the limit.

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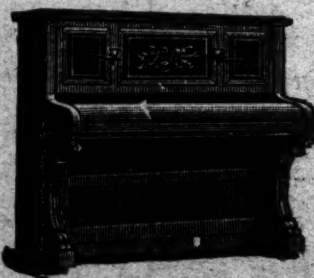
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VIEWS OF A PRINCESS.

After reading "The Thread of Life,"* one is left wondering what could possibly have actuated the King of Spain when he took such strong exception to the book. Certainly one would have expected something much more revolutionary and dangerous! We find rather more than a hundred pages of calm philosophical reflection and dissertation on life in general. It is true the Princess Eulalia's ideas are far from conventional, but they are the views of an obviously broad-minded, intelligent, well-read woman of the world, and as such are not uncommon; they are, in fact, such views as one meets any day among women of the type to which the Princess belongs. She has read her John Stuart Mill, and has various sensible things to say on the woman question. Perhaps the strongest chapter is that entitled "On the Press," in which the author makes some very trite remarks, and which we could wish the powers that be behind the Press would "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." The following sentence we of this Union know is only too true:

From the fact that the Press sells itself shamelessly to its supporters, it often happens that it attacks the weak and blindly defends the strong, thus making capital out of ostracism and injustice.

The English translation is well done, the language being simple and direct. We recommend the book to all who like a little philosophy served in light doses.

K. D. S.

WOMEN AND THE INSURANCE ACT.†

This little pamphlet ("Women under the Insurance Act," by W. G. Earengay, B.A., LL.D.) should exactly meet the need of Suffrage workers and speakers who are always liable to be asked questions on the vexed subject of the treatment of women under the Act, and are usually expected to be able to give information offhand as to how it affects mistresses and their servants, charwomen, governesses and private secretaries who "live in," factory hands, shop assistants and widows. It shows in an admirably judicial and restrained way how women's interests have been made to suffer as a result of their enfranchisement, in spite of the fact that the men legislating on this important matter of national insurance for both sexes had no avowed intention of treating them ungenerously. There is a considerable body of opinion—male and female—in the country, more or less favourable to Woman Suffrage, but difficult of approach by the ordinary propagandist; a sane and judicial exposition of the case for women's enfranchisement as evidenced by the treatment of women under the Insurance Act is just the kind of argument to bring such opinion over the border line into definite support of the cause—vide the paragraphs on "Maternity Benefit" on pages 26-27, where the writer leaves it to the reader to discover what justice there is in making an unmarried woman's maternity benefit a charge on the women's fund alone. The bald statement of fact is far more telling than pages of comment. With regard to the suggestion on page 25 under "The Effect of Marriage," time has already shown that the Act is having the effect of driving women workers to form their own approved societies "avowedly to protect women's interest." The fact that such protection is needed, and that the need is not denied by those who will have charge of the working of the Act, is one of the strongest arguments for giving women the Vote; and if the treatment of women under the Act draws marked attention to this argument, Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance scheme will have done the women a good turn after all, despite what the author of the pamphlet mildly describes as its "mistakes" where the voteless sex is concerned. The pamphlet is an excellent twopennyworth, and should be most useful to Suffrage workers, especially in the provinces, where the Act is so little understood.

C. V.

A HISTORY OF WOMEN.

"Mere Man," by Margaret Dalham (Bennett and Co., 2s. 6d.), gives a clear and concise account, from a biological and sociological standpoint of the position of women from the matriarchal until the present day. One could wish that the title were a little less aggressive, for the book is written with a good deal of plain common sense, and with a broad grasp of the realities underlying the Woman's Movement.

K. D. S.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

That woman is the apex of creation, the personification of the higher qualities of the human race, the spiritual side of the genus homo, the most complete manifestation and expression of God upon earth, is what Lucking Tavenor asserts in his pamphlet, "The Woman Question." (James Blair, Aberdeen.) He brings very able and interesting arguments from the teachings of materialistic science and exoteric and esoteric religion to substantiate these stupendous claims, and declares that such views were symbolised in the art of G. F. Watts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Passing of Babel." By Bernard Long, B.A. (London: The British Esperanto Association. Price 6d. net.)

"Modern Democracy." By Brougham Villiers (F. J. Shaw). (London: T. Fisher Unwin. Price 7s. 6d. net.)

"The Englishwoman," May. (London: Sidgwick and Jackson. Price 1s. net.)

* "The Thread of Life." By H.R.H. the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. (London: Cassell and Co. Price 10s. 6d. net.)

† "Women under the Insurance Act." By W. G. Earengay, B.A., LL.D. (London: Women's Freedom League. Price 2d. On sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.)

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HEALTH, AND THE WOMAN'S VOTE

A day or two ago I happened to find myself in the office of the Secretary of the Agenda Club, talking about the National Health Week which is now in progress.

"Whatever else may be said about your movement," he said, "and apart from any personal opinion one may have about it, there is one thing it has done, it has shaken people up, and from my point of view that is the one thing that needs doing. Audiences are more alive now and interested, especially women's audiences. There are signs of the awakening of a new civic consciousness and a new sense of civic responsibility."

That "shaking up" is needed does not require much demonstration to the Suffragist; and one cannot fail to see that this movement to arouse public opinion on the health of the nation, and to bring home their responsibilities to parents, county authorities, and to the people generally, is a move very much in the right direction. The object of the Health Week is not so much directed towards attracting the attention of experts on health as it is towards waking up the amateur to things as they are. If the speakers sent out under the auspices of the National Health Week Committee succeed in doing this and rousing the conscience of the nation to the "blots on civilisation," to which the Committee refer in their little book of that name, they will do a great work. That little book is a painful indictment of the appalling total of unnecessary suffering and loss of life, of the national wastage resulting from national apathy and national irresponsibility. "Leprosy, cholera, typhus, as they say, 'have already been practically stamped out in this country, and other diseases will follow as soon as they are resolutely grappled with.' Meanwhile we have to face the fact that 600,000 children in our elementary schools are suffering from serious defects of vision; that 'one out of every three blind children would have had his sight if a little care had been taken at his birth'; and that 60,000 children in the elementary schools of England and Wales suffer from tuberculous affections, and so forth.

If Women Had Votes.

Knowing, as we do, something about the root causes of much of this blindness, these facts will particularly appeal to Suffragists, who will remember that a man-elected Parliament took twelve years to pass the Bill for the Registration of Midwives, and even then failed to provide the fuel necessary to set the machinery working in every district, and also that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill has been blocked no less than twice within the last three weeks.

The comparative statistics given in Dr. Mackenzie and Capt. Foster's report to the Scotch Education Department on the Physical Condition of Children attending public schools in Glasgow, are also full of significance to Suffragists. "It cannot be an accident," they say, "that boys from one-roomed houses should be 11.7lb lighter on an average than boys from four-roomed houses, and 4.7in shorter. Girls 14lb lighter and 5.3in shorter." Also, they report that the death-rate in block dwellings varies in direct ratio to the number of rooms in the tenement, varying in 1906 from 39 per thousand in the one-room tenement to 6.4 per thousand in the four-room tenement, and upwards.

If women had the vote, would not the serious attention of Parliament be immediately turned, amongst other things, to the Housing question in preference to many of the party measures which now engage it? That the attention of the people should be called to hygiene is no doubt all to the good; but as long as more than half the people are deprived of direct influence in working for remedies, all this appeal to popular feeling would seem to be "much cry and little wool." The care of child life, matters of housing and hygiene, are all obviously included in "woman's sphere," and affect her immediate interests equally with such questions as "The Contamination of Food," "Marriage," and "The Cleansing of a Great City," which are to form the subjects of lectures in different health centres this week. To call for her interest on these questions, while denying her a voice in popular representation, is an anomaly which from her point of view amounts to an almost futile waste of time.

A Health Play.

Mrs. Hobson's play, "A Modern Crusader," is a contribution to the First National Health Week, and deals with the new health crusade. The Modern Crusader, a young doctor and food reformer, who would rather preach hygiene than prescribe remedies, unfortunately falls in love with the daughter of a butcher, who strongly objects to this dangerous trade-killing propaganda. The reformer is finally driven out of his berth by local opposition. He does not, however, suffer the fate of most reformers, but is set free by a catastrophe to become his own master, and carry out his schemes "for interfering with other people's insides," as the butcher has it. His crusade is to be affirmative, to show the way to beauty and harmony by means of a personal object-lesson combined incidentally with the setting up of a Minister of Public Health, by arousing new interest in housing, and by an organised campaign of health lectures. The play is described as a dramatic pamphlet, and that, perhaps, is the best name we could give it. It is not, as the author would no doubt be the first to acknowledge, a play in the ordinary sense of the word. Admirably acted and produced under the auspices of the Pioneers Society, the performance was greatly appreciated by the audience, and from the point of view of propaganda, the "pamphlet" certainly has its special interest.

MILDRED E. MANSEL.

WHO KILLED THE CONCILIATION BILL?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of April 19, in which you endeavour to demonstrate that my action on the Conciliation Bill was inspired by my friend, Mr. Lloyd George. This is absolutely without any foundation in fact. I determined on the action I took entirely on my own initiative, and without consultation of any kind with my Chief. Strange as it may seem, occasionally even Parliamentary Private Secretaries are capable of using their own brains and of taking individual action on matters other than those connected with the Department to which they belong.—Yours truly,

E. CRAWSHAY WILLIAMS.

5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W., April 24, 1912.

[Our comment on this letter will be found on "The Outlook" page.]

"A WOMAN-HATING DEPARTMENT?"

It is not surprising that a Member should have asked Mr. Sydney Buxton in the House of Commons, last week, whether the Board of Trade was a woman-hating Department. In reply to a question put by Mr. Walter Rea, Mr. Buxton had refused to consider the appointment of "two well-qualified women" to be members of the Industrial Council, justifying his refusal on the ground that in the event of any women's trade being dealt with, "it would be open to the Council to have the assistance of women who are experts in such trade, or who represent the employers or workers concerned." When we reflect that the Industrial Council was established by the Board of Trade for the purpose of considering matters affecting trade disputes, and that it is supposed to be representative of employers and workmen, we too can only see in the exclusion of women from its membership the same illiberal prejudice that led the President of the Board of Trade to vote against the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill. To maintain that he was a Suffragist all the while was no greater comfort on that occasion to the women who backed the Bill, than it is to the unrepresented women employers and workers to be told now that it is "open" to the Industrial Council to elect one or two of them at its pleasure. That, as women know from experience, is the kind of open door, not to say back door, that might just as well be frankly shut upon them and their interests in the State.

"THE EASIEST WAY."

All interested in present-day problems should see "The Easiest Way" at the Queen's Theatre. It deals with one of the greatest of those problems: the dependence of woman on man; and shows how the woman, driven by circumstances and the characteristics man has selfishly fostered in her, drifts until she reaches the stage, when the "true" man, who professes devotion, shuts the door of her heaven in her face. He refuses the helping hand she piteously pleads for, and casts her off into the uttermost darkness, whither she departs, threatening to drag down as many men as possible with her. Miss Sarah Brooke is to be congratulated both on her acting and on presenting such a vivid, truthful play.

MANY INVENTIONS.

There has just been held at the Royal Horticultural Hall an Exhibition which included a stall of special interest to all women, for though it was stocked with objects mainly connected with the work of the nurse, it disproved the assertion sometimes made by the "anti" person that women are lacking in the inventive faculty. We cannot too highly commend the enterprise of the *Nursing Times* in organising this stall, because it has established the fact that busy women, whose days are often one continuous rush, can yet find time to think out and materialise methods for simplifying or minimising their labours. The first prize (£10) and a gold medal, were gained by Miss F. C. Joseph for an ingenious folding perambulator for poor mothers. The specimen shown was made from old wood, second-hand wheels, and a strip of canvas, at a cost of 4s. 6d. The bed-table which won the second prize and a silver medal was designed by Miss A. H. Stoney. It slips over the bed, and can be raised to various heights; there are drawers for stationery, &c., a book rest, and square holes for reading lamp and ink bottle. The book-rest is made to lie flat, so as to take the invalid's tray. Miss Charlotte Wyman's tray carrier, which won the third prize and a bronze medal, carries two trays at once, and is intended to prevent unnecessary journeys up and down stairs—a great consideration to any woman! Mrs. Ann Pole was also the winner of a third prize and bronze medal for a leg rest and cradle. Many of the other inventions (there were nearly 100) were also of a technical kind. The prizes and medals were presented by Miss E. S. Haldane, LL.D.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS.

On Sunday, May 5, at 8 p.m., the Pioneer Players will again present (at the King's Hall, Covent Garden) "Macarena," by Miss Christopher St. John, an appreciation of which we published last week. They will also give a new play, "Nellie Lambert," by J. Sackville Martin, which touches on the life of the barmaid. Tickets, from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., can be obtained from 31, Bedford Street, Strand, and 15, Adam Street, Strand.



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Non-Militant. Non-Party.

PUBLIC RECEPTION

Tuesday, May 7,

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from 3.30 to 6.15 p.m. Chair: Miss Helen Ward.

Speakers: — THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, MISS CICELY COR-

BETT, B.A., MISS MARGARET ROBERTSON, B.A. Discussion invited.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912

THE WOMEN NOWHERE.

Last week we wrote of brave men who, putting
women first, gave up their own life, and all that life
meant to them, and stayed behind to die. This week
we have another tale to tell, a tale of women's
interests betrayed and sacrificed to the party
purposes of men. Aboard the "Titanic" we saw
what men can be at the highest, at Westminster
we see what men can be at their lowest and
at their most greedy. On the "Titanic" it was
women first. Where the politicians are gathered
together it is women last—it is women nowhere. It
was a sordid mockery that the Prime Minister should
rise in the House of Commons and speak praise of
the men who counted women's lives more precious
than their own, when he himself trades upon the political
powerlessness of women, shuts them outside the
pale of citizenship, and tries by sheer brute force to
beat them into surrendering their human and civic
rights.

The average man, his conscience pricked, and his
self-esteem wounded by what he has seen of women's
struggle for the Vote, has almost with tears pointed
to the heroism of the men on the "Titanic," as a
proof that he himself is not such a bad fellow after
all. But we retort that this vicarious bravery and
goodness does not relieve the men who are here and
now alive of responsibility for the acts of the politicians
whom they have elected to rule over us all—
men and women alike.

In the affairs of daily life we ask for no privilege
and no advantage over men. But we do demand that
our disabilities and disadvantages be removed, and
that we have mere and sheer equality. This demand
of ours conveys and implies no reproach to men, and
no attack upon them, except in so far as they refuse
to concede it.

We will proceed now to show that those at present
in charge of the nation's affairs act persistently and
callously on the principle of "the women nowhere."

The most guilty are, of course, the Ministers of the
Crown who compose the Government. But the present
Government are in the peculiar position of being
maintained in office by a majority which is not
their own and consists entirely of the members of the
Nationalist and Labour Parties. As a consequence,
these two Parties have a special and direct responsibility
for the action, with regard to Woman Suffrage

or any other question of the Government which, day
by day, they keep in power. Let us see in what
manner that responsibility is being fulfilled.

A reference to the Labour Party at once
brings to mind the unique and constant service
to the woman's cause rendered by certain
Labour M.P.'s, and particularly by Mr. Keir
Hardie, by Mr. George Lansbury, and by Mr. Philip
Snowden. But these men act as individuals. The
Parliamentary Labour Party, acting as a whole, has
hitherto made no decided move in championship of
the working-woman's claim to the Vote, by which
alone she can defend her interests. Perhaps the
crucial moment has, in the opinion of the Labour
Party and its chairman, yet to arrive. But that
moment is necessarily very near at hand, because we
have Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's assurance that if
a measure giving Votes to Women does not pass the
House of Commons this Session, he and his forces
will throw the Government out.

If the Labour Members, ceasing to support the
Government, began steadily to vote against them, this
would exercise an irresistible pressure upon the other
Coalition groups—the Liberals and the Nationalists.
For it may be safely said that without Labour support,
inside and outside the House of Commons, the
Government cannot live to carry Home Rule and
Welsh Disestablishment. Truly, the power of the
Labour Party being so great, the duty which they
owe to the most needy and distressed is great also.
Women are entitled to ask how much longer the
present unholy alliance between the Labour Party
and an Anti-Suffragist and Coercionist Government
is going to last.

As to the Irish Party, their policy is already declared.
They are out to wreck the Votes for Women
cause, and only by force majeure can they be prevented
from accomplishing that enterprise. With a
perverted ingenuity, they have built up an argument
designed to show that if women get votes, Irish-
men will not get Home Rule, but that argument is
a mere cloak for their Anti-Suffragist prejudices and
their dog-in-the-manger policy of keeping the benefits
of self-government entirely to themselves and their
sex.

For a long time Mr. Redmond worked underground
to prevent the passage of the Conciliation Bill, and
it was the discovery of his manoeuvres that compelled
the W.S.P.U. finally to abandon hope of the passage
of any save a Government measure, which in his
own interests he would be compelled to support.

A few weeks ago Nationalist hostility to Woman
Suffrage came into the full light of day, and procured
the rejection of the Conciliation Bill. That
hostility will also prevent the inclusion of women
in the Reform Bill unless such inclusion is effected
on the authority of the Government.

The Nationalist leaders and wirepullers oppose
Woman Suffrage, not only for the Imperial Parliament,
but for the proposed Irish Parliament as well.
The stupid, selfish cry is being raised that because
women demand fair play for their sex, they are
injuring the Home Rule cause. It is the old, old
story—men first, the women nowhere.

And now for the Government themselves, the chief
culprits. Reform, not repression, is supposed to be
the Liberal watchword, but from women they have
obstinately withheld reform, and to women they have
meted out ruthless coercion and repression. And
withal there has been trickery and evasion and deception
on an unparalleled scale. And the whole
reason of it is that, unlike the Irish Nationalists,
and unlike the Welsh Nonconformists, and unlike a
host of other sections and interests that have been
conciliated and legislated for during these last six
years, women have not the power of the Vote.

If men who have that power had been more just—
not to say chivalrous—they would long ago have
compelled the Government to carry a Woman
Suffrage measure. Instead of that, they have fought
for their own interests, leaving women in the condition
of political outlawry, which they, as men, found
so intolerable and perilous. For this reason militancy
was resorted to, women being determined, men
having failed them, to work out their own political
salvation.

ACCOUNTS RENDERED.

By W. Pett Ridge.

Made me think I wasn't going to have any luck with my wives, and in saying this I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I didn't begrudge the money I had to fork out over the first one, although, as I said to the undertaker when I paid him, it was an expense I hoped wouldn't happen too often. And, of course, in regard to my second wedding, there was money going out; you can't do these affairs in a niggardly way, otherwise neighbours begin to talk, and hint that there was more fuss made over the first, and that leads to argument. Argument is a thing I never will permit in a house of mine. Once you allow that, and where's your authority? I always prided myself on the fact that I was master in my own house in the late Mrs. H.'s time. People next door, on both sides, will tell you the same.

"Richard!" said the present one. I give you my word that—well, we had certainly left the registrar's office, but we were only just off the steps of the Town Hall, and I was trying to get rid of my sister, who had been keeping house for me, and her young man, that had come as witnesses. "Richard!" she says. (Something in the tone of her voice I didn't quite like; not so respectful as I'd been used to whilst we were courting together.) "Richard," she says, "I haven't liked to ask you before, but how much do you propose to allow me for the house-keeping?"

I told the other two that if they cared to look in during the course of the evening there might be refreshments about. They grumbled, and went away.

"What are you making a row about?" I asked, turning. She repeated her remark, and I looked very straight at her before answering; you can often do a lot with the human eye.

"Propose to allow you?" I said. "I don't know what you're driving at. If you're under the impression that I hand over to a wife of mine a princely income, sooner you get rid of that idea the better. I shall deal with your case in precisely the same way that I did with your predecessor. The first Mrs. H. brought me her books on a Saturday after I'd finished paying the men at the works, and I went through them, checked everything, asked questions, took the books, went round and settled them. Any small sum required for articles of what I may call personal adornment had to be applied for, previously, in a formal and a respectful way."

"No money passes through my hands at all, then?"

"Not a brass farthing!"

"I didn't know that was the arrangement," she said.

"You know now," I remarked, "and you can spare yourself the trouble of putting further questions."

"Shall we take a tram?" she asked. I pointed out to her that she had been sitting down in the registrar's office for a full ten minutes; a walk would do her good. I also mentioned that the impression that I was made of money might be considered in the light of a popular fallacy. I spoke distinctly so as to make my attitude perfectly clear.

It was a fortnight or so later that I came home about my usual time; to my surprise, and, I may say, annoyance, my kick at the front door was taken no notice of; this necessitated me taking the trouble of finding the latch-key. You can imagine I wasn't in the best of tempers as I went through the passage. When I saw her resting on the sofa in the front room—the front room, mind you, just as though it was Sunday—I spoke my mind. I'm not a man to mince my words, once I'm thoroughly annoyed, and I daresay I went on for a quarter of an hour. Might have been more, might have been less. At any rate, I stopped when I found myself getting husky.

"Now, what have you got to say?" I asked.

"I think, Richard," she says, in a weak voice, "I think I've had a stroke. My poor arms—"

I took off my cap and threw it on the floor. "This means bills," I shouted. "I see what your notion is. You want me to take out every blessed penny I've got put away in the savings bank and then you'll feel happy. But I'm not going to do it. I shall pack you off straight to a hospital, and I shall have to go to the expense, I suppose, of bringing you a couple of oranges every other Sunday."

"They won't take me in at the Royal Free," she says.

"Do you," I asked, "sit there and calmly tell me that this has happened to you before? Because, if so, you've done something which either is, or ought to be, against the law of the land. You've obtained a husband under false pretences."

"The use of my arms may return," she says, "at any moment. It comes and goes."

"If you've got any influence over them," I remarked, "the sooner you exercise it the better for all parties concerned."

I suppose some would have made the mistake of rushing straight off for the doctor, in spite of what she said; instead, I sent along word ordering my sister to come and take up the household work. She sent back to say she was busy making her trousseau. I had to engage a woman at half a crown a day; two and six a day, and her meals. Two and six a day, and her meals and her beer. And she waited for the money every night. Every night I had to pay her. I am not exaggerating when I say I began

to see ruin staring me in the face. I got to hate the very sight of the woman. Apparently, she'd been in the habit of doing work for the mother of the second Mrs. H., and all day long at the works I could enjoy the pleasing thought that, likely enough, the two were wasting their time and my money by gossiping together. Of an evening when I went home, I asked the wife how she was (women are entitled to a certain amount of sympathy), and when she said, "Oh, a shade worse, if anything!" I got so mad that powers of speech left me.

What I'm worried about, Richard, is that you should be put to such expense on my account."

"Don't you imagine for a single moment that it's giving any acute pleasure to me," I said. "I'm nearly off my head with the worry of thinking about it. Wouldn't be so bad if I wasn't paying it to a mere outsider. For domestic work that ought to be done freely, and at no cost whatsoever, I'm having to plank down—"

"Don't let a brood about it."

"I must brood about it. It takes a good deal of brooding of." I started to walk up and down the room. "It's getting on my nerves. Why in the world you don't set to and get well is what I can't understand. Let's see how high you can lift your arms now."

She made an effort, but it wasn't of much use. The odd woman came in for her money, and I paid it out, sixpence at a time.

"I begrudge it," I remarked, when she had gone, "I begrudge every penny of it, and there's no sense in pretending I don't. It isn't like handing it over to a member of my own family."

"Sooner be paying it to me, wouldn't you, Richard?" suggested my wife.

"If you was well," I said, "I shouldn't begrudge paying you the money in the slightest degree. After all, you'd do the work."

Her uncle is a chemist in Gray's Inn Road, and he knows more than all the doctors put together; besides, he's cheaper, and he tells me there's no doubt whatever, to his mind, that it was the shock—if you can call it so—the shock of my announcement that restored the use of her arms. Anyway, she flung them round my neck and called me sensible; we talked the matter over, and I issued instructions to the effect that as she undoubtedly did manage, when she was working, to save what would otherwise be an expense, a fixed and adequate allowance would in future be made.

And she settles the tradesmen's books now. I made her do that. As I say—not to her, but to other people—there's no sense in keeping a horse and trotting about yourself.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Our Readers, especially members of the W.S.P.U., are again reminded that all communications intended for the W.S.P.U. should, in the absence of Mrs. Tuke, be addressed to Miss Kerr, Secretary (use term), W.S.P.U., Office, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Prisoners' Secretary.

All enquiries with regard to prisoners should be sent to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Albert Hall Meeting.

Events never stand still in the W.S.P.U.! And one of the most important in the near future is the meeting to be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, June 15. The prices of tickets are as follows: Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, 1s.; balcony, first four rows, 1s., remainder 6d.; upper orchestra, 6d., all numbered and reserved. Boxes, to hold ten, 30s.; eight, 21s.; five, 12s. 6d. The 2s. arena and the lower orchestra seats are sold out. The regulations as to a "full let" of the hall prevent the Union selling tickets except to or through W.S.P.U. members. Will members therefore make application to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C., for themselves and friends.

London Meetings.

Suffragists have learned to know real friends from false. One of the staunch friends who never wavers in his loyalty is Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., and members of the W.S.P.U. will remember how he came forward in the critical days of early March to speak at the Opera House meeting. They will therefore be glad to know that next Monday he is speaking at the London Pavilion meeting, Piccadilly (3.15 p.m.), and they should bring their friends to hear him. At this meeting Miss Annie Kenney will be in the chair, and Miss Marie Naylor will also speak.

On Thursday, at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, W. (8 p.m.), a medical woman, Dr. Helen Hanson, will speak, and Miss Evelyn Sharp will be in the chair.

The Woman's Press.

Mrs. Besant's fine speech at the Albert Hall meeting in March made those present feel proud that such a woman should have come forward to speak on our platform. The speech has now been issued as a leaflet, entitled "Crowned with Honour," and can therefore be widely circulated by members among those who may not be in the Suffrage movement, but who venerate the name of Mrs. Besant. The leaflets, 9d. a hundred, 6s. a thousand, can be had at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The beautiful play, "The Woman with the Pack," by Miss Gertrude Vaughan, produced at the Fête and Fair last Christmas, is now out in book form, and can be procured from the Woman's Press at 1s. 6d. net.

BESIEGED IN MISS PANKHURST'S FLAT

One day last week a sensational account appeared in the daily papers of the experiences of a lady who had become the temporary tenant of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's flat. Described in one paper as "daughter of a well-known politician," and in another as "daughter of a titled gentleman living somewhere in the country," and by herself as Miss Mary Kingsley, who had borrowed the flat in order to come to town to finish some literary work, this lady was considerably astonished when, within an hour of her arrival, three gentlemen from Scotland Yard came demanding admission on the assumption that she was Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Naturally, if Miss Pankhurst wished to return unnoticed to her flat, she would do so at eleven o'clock in the morning, dressed in a green hat and cloak; so Scotland Yard is to be congratulated on its perspicacity in seeing through this dark disguise and its promptitude in following up the clue. We are more surprised that Miss Mary Kingsley should have been unprepared for this display of official smartness, though she explains this to some extent by telling us that she had been warned against a possible incursion of newspaper reporters, and did not expect any other visitors. We are greatly indebted both to her and to the friend to whom she subsequently wrote an account of what happened, for permission to print the following interesting extracts from her letter:—

"Imagine my horror when, on arriving, I found there was not even a latch to my front door, and that anyone could walk in by turning the handle! Really, that Christabel Pankhurst must be a fearless person, or else she lived in her bedroom with her door locked, as I did. The first thing to do was, of course, to wedge the door. I should have done this for my own peace of mind, even if I hadn't promised father, who warned me against possible visits from reporters, to see no one. I had hardly been there an hour when I heard loud banging at the door. I asked again and again who was there, but no one answered. Then I got really frightened, and bolted into the bedroom and locked the door. Almost immediately the front door was burst open, and someone was hammering at the bedroom and demanding to be let in. Breathlessly I asked who was there, and at last a deep voice answered 'Inspector —, Miss Pankhurst.' It was too silly! 'I am not Miss Pankhurst, and I don't know you,' I said. To which he replied, 'Oh, yes, you do; open the door or I shall break it open.' This was too much! I determined not to open that door if they kept me there all night. Why didn't they have the sense to find out from the caretaker that I was not Miss Pankhurst before they indulged in such high-handed proceedings?"

"Well, I told him I was not Miss Pankhurst, and didn't know where she was, and that I thought it disgraceful that one could not be left in peace in one's own flat. Of course, I meant the flat I had taken, but he seemed to think this a slip on my part. This annoyed me, and I decided to play up to them! So I began tearing up newspapers into tiny pieces. Can't you imagine how they felt at the idea of important documents being destroyed? Then they cajoled and pleaded and bullied in turn, but as they wouldn't believe me, I stopped answering and began to read. I read four chapters of Bjornson's 'Happy Boy,' so you see I was quite calm."

"After some time they got out of one of the sitting-room windows on to the leads, and walked round the bedroom, which has three windows, two looking south and one east. They concentrated on the last, I suppose because it was furthest from their camp, the sitting-room. I pulled the curtains, so that they should not see me, and hoped they would not notice that the window nearest the sitting-room was open at the top, and—wasn't it nice of them?—they didn't. They might have thought of it once, when, to give them a fright, I threw open the window and banged it down violently. You should have seen them fly on to the balcony! They thought their prey had escaped that time. Later on, when things got slow again, I remembered I wanted to make a cushion-cover. Instead of cutting it the right size, I tore the material twice. You know the noise it makes. All three men rushed out again, confident that Christabel was going to let herself down hand-over-hand into the street below. You know in books of adventure you always escape by a rope made of strips of your sheets torn up."

"Can you believe that this went on for an hour and a half, and that it was 2.30 before these bright people discovered that a window was open? Eventually, the largest of the three men climbed up, threw the curtain back, and the upper window down, and hung in from the waist forward. When he saw me he said, 'Ah! Now, Miss Pankhurst, the game's up! Open the door and come quietly.' I took no notice, so he had to push up the window and climb in. Full of elation, he stepped up to me. Poor man, he was so sure! Then it began to strike him he had made a mistake, and he bullied me for having wedged the door. I told him of my promise to father, and that I didn't know the difference between reporters and police inspectors; but that, strange to say, did not seem to please him any better."

"When the three detectives finally made a dejected exit I was frightened of being alone in that keyless flat, and went back home the same night."

In the House of Commons on April 25 Mr. McCallum Scott asked the Home Secretary whether he has any official information to the effect that Miss Christabel Pankhurst is in the United States, having been seen and recognised by one to whom she was personally known; and, if so, what action, if any, do the Government propose to take?

Mr. Ellis Griffith: It is a general rule, necessary for obvious reasons in the public interest, not to state what action the police have taken or propose to take for the execution of warrants of arrest against persons charged with criminal offences. The Secretary of State cannot make any exception to this rule in the case of Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

"PROSECUTIONS AND IMPRISONMENTS."

"When you have gunpowder you do not set a match to it or stir it up with a stick;—that is what prosecutions and imprisonments do."

—Richard Jeffreys.

In a letter published in the *Times* of April 30, Lady Constance Lytton writes:—

The recent forcible feeding in prison of men and women who are rebels in the suffrage cause has led to much comment. It would be well, for once, to detach the matter from political controversy and to consider whether on grounds of expediency this practice is justifiable, or whether it should be ruled out of our penal system altogether, as the rack and thumbscrews have been ruled out. In the days when these were applied the custom of "question" by torture was not only tolerated, it was thought inevitable. Yet we now manage to exist without it, although situations still arise which necessitated its use in the estimation of our forefathers.

The most restrained report of the facts connected with forcible feeding is revolting, and some details of its horror defy description. In spite of the rarity of its use, a man prisoner died from heart failure as a result of forcible feeding in 1910 (April 11, Portsmouth Prison); in 1911 (October 9, Bethnal Green Infirmary) a dock labourer died from inflammation of the lungs due to forcible feeding; in February, 1912, the suffrage prisoner, William Ball, was removed to a pauper lunatic asylum after enduring 7½ weeks of imprisonment and 5½ weeks of forcible feeding in Pentonville Prison. Yet Mr. Ball was a man of unusually good health. He had been champion runner for the Midlands, and had never required medical treatment for twenty years. The sufferings of different prisoners who have undergone forcible feeding vary both in kind and degree, but among the women known to me personally who have been through it, all describe the result as extremely injurious to health. With most of them the injury will be life-long. In two cases the after-effects necessitated a serious surgical operation under chloroform. I myself was released after nine days of hunger strike, including only five days of forcible feeding (January 23, 1910), so that the endurance exacted in my case was brief and comparatively insignificant. Yet the strain produced enlargement of the heart and an abnormal condition of that organ from which, up to the present, it has not recovered. Emaciation made it painful to remain for long in the same position. A blistered foot, due to lifelessness of the extremities, refused to heal for a considerable time and required repeated surgical treatment. When the condition of the mouth permitted a return to solid food one of my teeth was found to be cracked, and an artificial tooth was completely broken where the gag had forced and stretched the mouth. The memory of even my short experience has left a permanent nightmare in my mind.

In discussing the treatment of hunger strikers in prison, many people compared it with artificial feeding in hospitals and lunatic asylums. There are some questionable customs even in these humane institutions. Self-starvation when due to mental aberration would probably yield to other treatment, and it is a debatable point whether artificial feeding of maniacs is wisely administered, although under some mental conditions sensitiveness of body is greatly dulled. But people of unsound mind should not be kept in prisons, cure should be the sole object of their treatment, accompanied by expert investigation and every imaginable kindness to alleviate their tragic condition.

Feeding "by force" is unknown in hospitals or the sick room where food is sometimes given artificially by various methods, but always with the consent of patients and solely for their good. Surgeons, doctors, dentists, and nurses treat patients daily by processes that would constitute "torture" if imposed against their will or with any other object than their physical advantage. My argument refers only to forcible feeding in prisons where it is inevitably bound up with methods of punishment and with a spirit of reproof, often of anger, on the part of those who administer it.

In the case of a prisoner who refuses food, what are the alternatives? (a) Removal of the grievance for which the hunger-strike is undertaken. (b) Release of the prisoner after a fast which has caused sufficient pain or injury to health to serve as a punitive equivalent to the length of sentence. (c) Allowing suicide from starvation. With regard to (a), in the most recent report of the Prison Commissioners it is stated concerning criminal inebriates that "purely penal methods

having proved useless in the direction of individual improvement and apparently also of little value in checking the growth of the inebriate class, it was decided to adopt a system that should have for its object reformation rather than punishment."

Throughout the report frequent recommendations are made for the adoption of that object in other branches of prison administration. This may be taken as an indication that those most experienced in the matter are losing faith in the efficacy of vindictive methods of punishment, and it is not therefore unduly forcing the pace of reform to ask that the grievances of hunger-striking should be inquired into, and, if possible, redressed.

If for any reason (a) is impossible, hunger-striking can be met by method (b). This has often been done in the case of suffrage prisoners, invariably so throughout Scotland, where forcible feeding has not been attempted, thanks to the example of reasonable protest set by the citizens of Dundee, the first Scottish town in which a hunger-strike of suffragists occurred. Release of the prisoner before expiration of sentence has, in many cases, been necessary in spite of forcible feeding, since the process frequently fails to counteract the effects of starvation and in other ways actively endangers life. It must be remembered how large a number of criminals, week by week, are allowed by the Courts to retain their liberty on payment of fines. Amongst the crimes for which magistrates often consider a money penalty sufficient security to the public are violent offences against the person, wounding, and indecent assault on children. If a fine meets the deterrent and punitive requirements of the law, surely days of starvation under prison conditions should do the same. This would be recognised at once if it were imposed as an alternative by the magistrate:—"Five pounds or two months' imprisonment or five days without food."

Finally there is the alternative (c) of allowing death by self-starvation. If a criminal is so dangerous to society that release is out of the question, there is no justification for prolonging life by means of the deliberate torture of forced feeding. The dangers to a resisting patient are great and death would most probably follow in any case. If prisoners are not ready to face death, they would yield eventually to the pain of hunger. If suicide is their object there are other and speedier ways of achieving it. In spite of all precautions to the contrary, suicide is easy in prison to those who really intend it.

To sum up, I would put it to the conscience and to the reason of British men and women—Should not forcible feeding be ruled out of the prison system? There are preferable alternatives. In every case it is cruel. As treatment of criminals who have not endangered the honour, life, or health of another human being it is monstrously unjust. As treatment of men and women who are fighting for a great ideal it is, in addition to all these barbarities, obviously futile.

SUFFRAGETTES AND PRISON REFORM.

Even the official is glad to reap the advantage of the experiences gained by militant suffragists in prison. In the *Standard* ("Woman's Platform") of April 29, Captain Arthur St. John, hon. sec. of the Penal Reform League, makes an appeal to "the intelligent persons who are invading in force the principal women's prisons of England" to aid him in his work! He writes: "The secretary of a Penal Reform League is neither Suffragist nor anti-Suffragist. To the cry of the Suffragette he turns a deaf ear. But at the voice of the prisoner or the ex-prisoner he pricks up his ears, and when the prisoner's voice is articulate, coherent, and well-trained, he is bound to be all attention."

"Those interested in the improvement of our prisons (even improvement out of existence) are indebted to the incursions of certain middle-class and aristocratic women into Holloway during the last few years, and, now that these are flowing over into the convict prison at Aylesbury, matters are becoming more interesting still."

"Satisfactory evidence as to what goes on inside the prisons is very hard to obtain. On the one hand are the reports of officials who are more or less pledged to secrecy, and on the other are various and conflicting accounts of a very few ex-prisoners out of the vast inarticulate mass. We want the dispassionate account of well-balanced and trustworthy observers. . . . first-hand statements of actual experience related in simple, unheated language by persons for whom the truth and the amelioration of prison conditions are the chief considerations."

Captain Arthur St. John outlines the kind of evidence required. It covers the question of food, cooking, and manner of serving up, education of prisoners in simple

domestic economy, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and (perhaps, he says, most important) prison officers. "Are they allowed to have minds and hearts of their own, and to use them in their dealings with the prisoners? For, until they are, we must expect such stories as are unfolded by Dr. Ethel Smyth and others, with the usual official denials."

ENCROACHMENTS ON LIBERTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at a public meeting in Manchester on the Syndicalist prosecutions, is reported by the *Manchester Guardian* to have said: "I would like to widen the issue in this (the Tom Mann) case. I would like to say to you that if you allow encroachments upon liberty to take place anywhere without protest you yourself are bound to suffer from a similar encroachment, and that liberty and freedom cannot be limited to one part of a country, but must either apply to the whole or be not applied at all. Remember that these prosecutions were first taken, not against Syndicalists, but against two sets of people whose cause was thought to be unpopular. For the past twelve months or so the authorities have been prosecuting men who have been expressing opinions contrary to our orthodox beliefs, and there are men in gaol to-night for no other crime than that of expressing their opinion as to the accepted truths of Christianity. These men have the same right of free speech as we claim for ourselves. The authorities doubtless thought that those prosecutions could be carried on without protest, because the cause of these men was unpopular, and because of that the prosecutions have spread."

"The others are the women. Remember that the women whose trial begins in a day or two are also being indicted under old Acts which were passed to put down trade unions and Radicalism, and that these women are in exactly the same position as is my old friend and colleague Tom Mann and the others. And so you must learn that you cannot allow interference with freedom and countenance oppression anywhere if you desire to maintain your own liberties."

PLAIN WORDS FROM LADY SELBORNE.

In the *Standard* ("Woman's Platform"), on April 30, Lady Selborne writes:—

"I have been very much impressed, and I think a great number of women who have no sympathy with militant tactics have also, by the allegations contained in Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's letter to the *Standard*. 'If women under remand can be treated in the way she describes, it is a very serious thing. If this is done in the case of prisoners who are charged with rioting for a political purpose, it is quite certain that it is done to prisoners of the ordinary criminal class. Many people have for a long time felt grave doubts about a prison system which almost invariably discharges prisoners morally worse than when it receives them; and these revelations are not calculated to make us any easier in our minds.'"

"The proper course would be for the officials implicated to prosecute Miss Pankhurst for libel, as we should then know what the truth of the matter is. If this is not done, people will be convinced that there is something to conceal."

MISS M. E. THOMSON.

The case of Miss Margaret E. Thomson, postponed on account of a motor-car accident, was heard at the Newington Sessions on Monday, April 29, when she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. We hope to give a report of the trial next week.

PRISONERS RELEASED UP TO APRIL 30.

Arton, Mrs.
Bartlett, Miss E.
Barrowman, Miss Janet
Boedham, Mrs. R.
Bennett, Miss Sarah
Bennett, Mrs. B.
Billingham, Miss R.
Boyle, Miss D.
Branson, Mrs.
Brackenbury, Mrs.
Carter, Mrs. Y.
Do, Miss Marie
Browne, Miss J.
Do, Mrs. Sadd
Buckton, Miss A.
Cairns, Miss Ida
Campbell, Miss M.
Carrin, Miss M.
Carter, Mrs. Y.
Corser, Mrs. B.
Daring, Miss Joan
Doddson, Mrs. M.
Doreen, Miss Daphne

*Ede, Dr. Frances
Edwards, Miss Blanche
Evans, Miss K.
Evans, Miss E.
Fowler, Miss E.
Franklin, Miss Frances
Fraser, Miss M.
Garrett Anderson, Dr.
Gargett, Miss Laura
Gray, Miss Mary
Green, Mrs. M.
Grey, Miss C.
Grieve, Mrs. N.
Haly, Miss Margaret
Hall, Mrs. Jean
Harrison, Miss M.
Herrick, Miss E.
Hughes, Miss Mollie
Humphries, Miss Annie
Ingills, Miss I.
Ireland, Mrs. C.
Jacob, Mrs. E.
Jacobs, Mrs. E.

Jarvis, Miss K.
Johns, Mrs. N.
Josephs, Mrs. Leah
Julian, Miss P.
Keller, Miss P.
Kelly, Miss Agnes
Lawless, Miss Leslie
Lilley, Miss K.
Lilley, Miss P.
Lindsey, Mrs. L.
Linton, Miss Ida
Lomax, Miss Jane
McDonald, Miss A.
MacKenzie, Mrs. Lizzie
Marshall, Mrs.
Marten, Mrs.
Marlin, Miss Mary
Moore, Miss C.
Morris, Mrs. C.
Morris, Miss Lily
Murphy, Miss J.
Murphy, Miss M.
Myer, Mrs. Annie

Neabitt, Mrs.
Prier, Miss E.
Proctor, Mrs. Zoe
Renny, Mrs.
Selkirk, Miss M.
Simmons, Miss V.
Smyth, Dr. Ethel
Solomon, Mrs. Saul
Spanton, Miss M.
Swan, Mrs. A.
Swan, Miss D.
Taylor, Mrs. N.
Thomas, Mrs. E.
Thomson, Mrs. Elizabeth
Tuke, Mrs.
Wharton, Mrs. Dorothy
Whitlock, Miss W.
Williams, Miss A.
Wilson, Miss Elsie
Wilson, Miss Louisa
Woodburn, Miss Amy
Wyatt, Miss A.
Yorke, Mrs. Norah

* Released before expiration of sentence owing to Hunger strike.
N.B.—Mrs. Nellie Taylor whose name appeared in last week's list by error was only released on Saturday April 27.

ECHOES OF THE HUNGER STRIKE.

[From a letter written to a friend by a released prisoner, dated April 22, 1912]

"We have been making history indeed this last week! I was so thankful for all those who had gone out before it began. . . . You will have heard of our hunger strike; 100 of us struck for varying periods, some five days, others less. Wednesday was 'Hell with the lid off'; we could hear the screams of those being forcibly fed. They fed them like rats in a trap in their own cells. Three tall wardresses arrived with arm-chair and apparatus and doctor. They tried to take the worst first, but as they had hidden their food they could not always track them, even if they weighed us. I cannot tell you what the nervous strain was like, coming with the exhaustion of hunger. . . . Miss Janie Allen barricaded herself in her cell; it took three men three-quarters of an hour with crow-bars to get in. . . . How we kept our reason God alone knows."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

By a Released Prisoner.

Once more the Government has driven the women to the hunger strike, that most terrible of weapons against injustice and tyranny. For seven weeks we waited patiently for the rights of political prisoners to be restored. Outside we knew our friends were doing all that was possible, but eventually we decided to wait no longer. The hunger strike was started on the Saturday by a few. These grew visibly weaker and more ghostly each day, till at last on Tuesday it was decided that all should join in, and the strike should be made public. We were visited by the medical officer and were weighed. That afternoon we were allowed out to exercise. The five o'clock meal was refused by all, and consequently we saw nothing of our friends next day, being kept in our cells. That morning (Wednesday) the doctor told us that if we refused to take our food we should be forcibly fed in the afternoon. We thought this premature, as many of us were well enough. However, the authorities did not know how long the strike had lasted in the case of all. On Wednesday evening the forcible feeding began. The memory of its horrors is not to be dwelt upon. To sit in one's cell and hear the shrieks and cries of the victims, one's nerves on the rack, expecting one's own turn next; even the noise of the chairs on the concrete floor, the forcing open and clanging of the doors, and the audible struggles going on, intensified by one's lowered vitality, added to the horror of the situation. One of our members could not close her mouth after the operation, owing to her jaw being dislocated, and the doctor had to be sent for to put it right. Mrs. Sadd Brown had a terrible experience. Previously, she had an accident to her nose, and an operation to her throat. She warned the authorities of this, yet the tube was forced up her nose on two occasions, causing it to bleed and causing pain to her throat. Mrs. Bard was taken unconscious to hospital, and Miss Parker also had to be taken there. The following day (Thursday) our doors had a grim notice put on them, for as breakfast was refused an X with a ? was written up, followed later by the word "Done." That day the Governor informed us we were to have certain privileges extended to us, but he did not tell us that they were subject to the prison work being done as a condition. We hope this will soon be rectified, as the condition qualifies the political standpoint which we took up as a matter of principle.

We send our very warmest thanks to those kind friends who sent us gifts, including food and flowers; as no labels or marks were left on the packages, it is impossible to thank friends by name, except Mrs. Littlejohn, who, I have since learned, was responsible for collecting and sending in parcels.

D. X. J.

THE POLICE-PROTECTED CONVENTION.

The Women's Demonstration at the Dublin Home Rule Convention, April 23.

AN IMPRESSION.

By James H. Cousins.

The Home Rule Bill, "for the better government of Ireland," as the King's Speech put it, had been made public. A "National Convention" was called to decide as to whether the "representatives" of Irish opinion would accept the Bill or not. Ireland contains men and women. The published preliminary notice of the proceedings ended with the sentence, "Ladies will not be admitted."

The Home Rule Bill, which does not remove Ireland from the jurisdiction of British law, with all its balance on the masculine side, the Home Rule Bill which contains powers for the levying of taxes from women as well as men, was swallowed whole by the National Convention of men. Without a murmur they agreed to have their Parliament elected on the present lop-sided franchise, and agreed to be bound to that franchise for three years after the passing of Home Rule into law. Delegates who had gone to the Convention with heroic suggestions in their pockets heroically kept them there, or slipped them in envelopes to the chairman lest their shrill voices might break the spell of unanimity that had settled upon the assemblage.

Blessed be unanimity! But—but unanimity among several thousands of Irishmen, sons of Irishwomen whose daughters were standing all the day at the doors of the Convention awaiting an invitation to state their reasons for claiming their full share of citizenship! It cannot be. It is against nature. Either it is a miracle of hypnosis, or something will burst somewhere.

Then the Convention dissolved ("broke up" would be too militant a term in these post-Land-League days). And a strange thing happened. A great cheer announced the departure of Mr. John Redmond. He stepped, smiling, into a cab. The cab drove straight towards where a deputation of women from all parts of Ireland was surrounded by a palisade of immovable policemen to prevent them carrying their mountain of grievances to Mahomet. Now Mahomet dashed pell-mell at the mountain! A cry of "Votes for Irishwomen" cut through the air. There was a shuffling and a squirming of packed human beings, and the cab was edged past the danger. As it drove close beside me I observed that the driver had a cover over the eye nearest the deputation.

And I saw the cab as the symbol of an ancient and chivalric race, whose life was being drawn forward at an hour of crisis by an animal in which some symptoms of spirit smouldered under a weight of unnatural docility. In the box sat a "party," once stalwart and agile, but now showing signs of the passing of time. God had given it two eyes to see both sides of life, and with open vision to guide the horse and its burden to a propitious destiny. But, alas! the driver had tied a cover over one of them. His one-sided vision became imparted to the gaze of the horse, and, half-bewildered by the hoarse shouts of men acclaiming the freedom of a small island, it rushed toward where the pioneers of a world-movement raised their cry for the freedom of half of the human race. And then—

I did not see what happened, for the Suffragettes marched forward, and I took a very humble, but very proud, place by the side of one of them. And as I passed through the streets of the city and thought myself back through history, something of bitterness moved in me at the realisation that my countrymen, who prided themselves as the champions of liberty, had struck a cruel blow at the great cause of human freedom.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

A member of the deputation writes:—

The deputation from the Irish Women's Franchise League which waited on the National Convention on April 23 consisted of over seventy Irishwomen, representative of every class and of every part of Ireland. They had come from Sligo, from Kerry, from the North; some had come from Great Britain to represent the Irish Suffrage League of London. There were among them the descendants of two famous Irish patriots, the great grand-daughter of O'Connell, the "Liberator," and the daughters of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Premier of Victoria, the leaders of the '48 movement. Women doctors, artists, teachers, University graduates, owners of large establishments in the city, working women, women writers, nurses, came to testify to the earnestness of women's demand for a share in the government of the country. They arrived two hours before the Convention opened, at 9.30, and waited till it broke up at 4.30.

On their arrival they were at once surrounded by police, who were present in large numbers, reinforced by men from Kingston and Rathmines, and were told they would not be allowed to "obstruct." Although male crowds were allowed freely to congregate in the large open space in front of the Mansion House, no women wearing our orange and green badge and button were permitted near the precincts, and wherever even two Suffragettes distributed leaflets to the delegates they were at once "moved on." The women quietly persisted, however; held their ground, and handed leaflets to delegates who poured in.

At ten o'clock two express letters were sent to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond, asking that a small delegation from the deputation be admitted to the Convention, on the precedent of the last Convention, when Dr. Douglas Hyde was allowed to address that body on the question of Irish in the National University. Our request, however, was ignored. Women delegates to the Convention sent by branches of the U.I.L. in Great Britain and Ireland were subjected by the officials to the strictest scrutiny, and were excluded with insult, in spite of their credentials, whenever they were suspected of Suffragist sympathy. Two ladies only succeeded in gaining admission, by the personal intervention of the Lord Mayor.

Inside the Convention, an official resolution, leaving the question of amendments to the discretion of the Irish Party, was passed unanimously, and all delegates were requested not to press any amendments. For the first time in the history of conventions no printed agenda or suggested amendment was issued. From mistaken party loyalty no amendment on Women Suffrage was put, and solemn pledges were once more lightly broken in obedience to Party dictates. Great dissatisfaction was expressed privately at this barking of discussion by delegates who had various amendments to propose. It is generally understood that the fear of a Woman Suffrage resolution being brought forward had much to do with this unprecedented action, and, judging from the general sympathy expressed by delegates, it is probable that had our amendment been fairly put and discussed on its merits, it would have passed, in spite of the persistent efforts

made in the Press to inflame Nationalist opinion against us. The desertion of those who had undertaken to submit our resolution is but another proof of the dominance of Party over principle in Dublin, as in Westminster.

The spectacle of a National Convention protected by police, of women with noble records for social service, many of whom had done strenuous work for the Home Rule Cause, being held up all day by cordons of police was not an edifying one. The police acted, on the whole, with good temper, being obviously under orders to make no arrests, and used no unnecessary violence. A few who outstepped these limits and ill-treated our women were reported to their superior officers and reprimanded.

On Tuesday night the offices of the U.I.L. and A.O.H., the private residences of some M.P.'s, public buildings, including the Mansion House, and National University and some Post Offices, were painted over with the words "Votes for Women" in black lettering.

On Wednesday Mr. John Redmond, when crossing to England, was heckled by one of our deputations on the subject of Votes for Women and the Home Rule Bill, but refused, as usual, to commit himself.

MR. REDMOND INTERVIEWED

The following account comes to us from an Irishwoman who had been to the Dublin Convention to help her countrywomen, and who was travelling back to London:—

"I was looking for my place in the train when I saw that a carriage had been engaged for Mr. Redmond. You can imagine Mr. Redmond's astonishment when I entered his compartment and began: 'Mr. Redmond, what about Votes for Irishwomen? Irishwomen have helped you in the past, and in return you refuse to admit five of your fellow countrywomen to your Convention, though that five included the granddaughter of Daniel O'Connell and the daughter of Gavan Duffy. Were you afraid the Convention would be converted if they were admitted, and what about the treachery of promising there should be no concerted action to defeat the Conciliation Bill and afterwards defeating the Bill by concerted action?'"

"Mr. Redmond, looking very angry, said: 'I absolutely decline to discuss the subject.' I then went and got my seat in another compartment, thinking I should have a chance of seeing him when the train arrived in London. When I reached the end of my journey, I was just looking round for Mr. Redmond when I saw him dash into a motor and go off."

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in the League rooms on the night of the Convention, when Mrs. Wyse Power (vice-president of Sinn Féin Executive) gave a stirring address on the right of women to recognition in the Home Rule Bill.

PRESS ACCOUNTS.

In the first group was Mrs. Connery, with about nine other well-known members of the Irish Women's Franchise League. All of them were linked together, and tried repeatedly by united efforts to push down the street the six policemen, who had joined hands, and made what was practically a complete circle around them. The more they tried to get past, however, the more the sturdy constables smiled, and their energetic, but less strong, opponents might as well have tried to pull down the Wellington Monument.

About twelve policemen, however, captured the women in time, and a severe struggle ensued for several minutes. Several of the struggling women fell in for some rather rough handling, and a very large crowd, with the object of seeing what was happening, made matters even more unpleasant by surrounding the police. The street was in a very congested condition whilst the excitement lasted. . . . The chair was smuggled through the police cordon, and Mrs. Skeffington, mounting it, attempted to address the crowd. She had not got beyond "Ladies and gentlemen," however, when she was lifted down by a policeman. Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington made a rush for the chair, which he clung to, but it was forcibly taken from him. In the course of the struggle he was turned practically upside down by a couple of policemen, one of them holding him by the head and the other by the heels.—*Dublin Evening Telegraph*.

In the same way to-day a new movement is struggling to the front, and its pioneers are meeting the fate of all pioneers, sneers, scorn, and insults. In a few years, when they have won their fight, we shall all be on their side, but to-day, when they are more or less alone, all who admire courage and devotion, and who are prepared "to stand for the right with two or three," should not be slow to defend these brave women when occasion offers. They should not allow the cheap sneer or jibe of ignorance to pass without at least a mild word for reason and fair play. Manhood is always the better and richer for doing the manly thing.—*Ennisworthy Echo*.

Indeed, the elaborate police arrangements appeared to be completely out of proportion to the size of the crowd.—*Irish Times*.

OUR POST BOX.

AN APPEAL TO SCOTTISH TEACHERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—There are many woman teachers anxious to obtain the franchise purely in the interests of women who are less favourably situated than themselves.

Few, in these days, deny that there is an intimate connection between wages and voting power, in proof of which one example may suffice. Two years ago the present Liberal Government established a Board which would fix a minimum wage for certain poorly-paid branches of labour. Either from a culpable ignorance of, or a criminal indifference to, glaring facts, the most sweated of all occupations, the finishing of shirts and the making of women's underclothing, were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Wages Board. These occupations are entirely in the hands of women.

What we plead for is that a like chivalrous consideration of the strong for the weak should be shown towards the women who toil and suffer under inhuman conditions, or who, from sheer exhaustion, fall out of the ranks and become outcasts. It is for these that the earnest suffragists who want votes are willing to be misunderstood, and ready to make sacrifices.

Women, generally, have less superfluous money than men, and the purpose of this letter is to appeal to women to withhold temporarily their subscriptions to educational or other agencies, and to devote the money to this more urgent cause.

So far as the interests of educational associations are concerned, women need have no fear. These may be left in the care of men who are quite willing to assume responsibility for them, and who are unwilling to give any help to women in their struggle for enfranchisement.

GLASGOW WOMAN TEACHER.

THE N.U.T. AND THE VOTE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Within the next week or two meetings will be called by all the Local Associations of the N.U.T. to hear reports from Conference delegates. I trust every Suffragist teacher will make a special point of attending, and challenge each delegate as to the way they cast the votes with which they were entrusted by the Association respecting the suffrage question.—I am, yours, &c.,

FLORENCE M. RUSSELL.

TO ALL IN PRISON FOR A GREAT CAUSE.

Dear Comrades,—It has been in my mind for some days that I would like to send you a word of good cheer. For, like many another, I think of you often and what it means to dare all in a great cause. I have a summons to go to a mass meeting to protest against the treatment of Russian political prisoners. There is still a wide gulf between the methods of the Government of the Tsar and our English ways. Yet it is being driven home to us that in England, too, we are at the parting of the ways, if we are to maintain our finest traditions and live out in our lives our love of liberty, of justice and of right. It is to those who dare all that we must look to show the way. On every great page of history this has been written. And we have learnt through history to acclaim as the greatest those whose courage has been the greatest and who with the greatest courage have shown the utmost patience and restraint. Our great need is for courage, and with courage for calm and growing unity. There is spring sunshine as I write. I wish you spring sunshine in your heart within your prison walls.—Your faithfully,

C. H. GRINLING.

17, Rectory Place, Woolwich.

PRISONERS' HAMPER.

Mrs. Littlejohn is most regretfully obliged to relinquish superintending the prisoners' hampers, in connection with which she has done such admirable work. Will members and friends please send subscriptions to Mrs. Gordon (who has kindly undertaken the work) at 16, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. Gratefully acknowledged:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Carey	0	5	0
Miss M. Floyd	0	10	0
Mrs. de Steiger	0	5	0
Mrs. Hugh Daubney	0	10	0
Miss Beatrice Chambers	1	11	6
Miss Sara Falekey	0	10	0
Miss Webb	1	0	0
The Misses Filshill	1	0	0
Mrs. Harold	0	5	0
Mrs. Court and Miss Evans	0	5	0
Mrs. Stowes	0	5	0
Mrs. Burton	0	5	0
Arthur Hunt, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Teschemaker	5	0	0
Miss Laura Underwood	0	10	0
Sympathiser, per Miss Ellison	0	5	0
Mrs. Fergus	1	0	0
Mrs. Strangeways	0	10	0
Mrs. Booth Scott and Miss E. Bertram, butter, eggs, &c.			

Judge Smyly, at Shoreditch: What do you earn? The Debtor: Nothing. Why should I when my wife does?

The following is the text of the handbill distributed among the crowds:—

HOME RULE FOR IRISHWOMEN!

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION!

Do you want Home Rule for the men of Ireland only, or for the Men and Women of the Nation?

We look to you to give the Irish representatives a clear mandate on Votes for Irishwomen!

The Home Rule Bill proposes to exclude women from the rights of representation and citizenship. By its terms the Irish people will be prevented for three years, however much they may desire, from altering this unjust franchise and righting the wrong inflicted on the women of their race.

Remove this foul blot from the Home Rule Bill!

Irishwomen demand that the Local Government Register, which has proved so successful in local affairs, shall be made the basis of franchise under Home Rule.

Irishwomen desire to be free to assist their fellow-countrymen from the beginning in the work of building up the Nation. They cannot do so if their energies have to be concentrated on the fight for their own emancipation. Ireland will suffer from the lack of the co-operation in social reform of capable and public-spirited women unless they are recognised as citizens under the Home Rule Parliament.

You cannot be successful in National Housekeeping without the help of women.

SUPPORT THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION TO-DAY if you do not wish to see the early years of the Irish Parliament distracted by women's struggle for the vote.

AT THE PAVILION.

It was a pleasure, at the Pavilion meeting on Monday afternoon, to hear Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and she was given a hearty welcome. As the Chairman (Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc.) said, anyone of the name of Pankhurst would always be heard with delight. It was the Pankhurst spirit that had made the W.S.P.U., and it was that spirit which would give us Votes for Women.

Miss Pankhurst made an eloquent and fighting speech. She pointed out that the arrest of the leaders was but another proof that this movement had reached the position of other franchise movements. All through the history of the movement, the methods used against the Suffragists had been harsher than those used against men, even men indicted for high treason, cattle-driving and other crimes. The most certain way of having every Suffragist prisoner released was to get the franchise. After an able exposition of the political situation, Miss Pankhurst pointed out that if Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal and Labour Parties, working women's guilds, and similar democratic bodies had a shade of sincerity, they would unite now for womanhood suffrage; otherwise, it was possible that some smaller instalment would be given, and that if there was any reform the poor working woman would be left outside. It would, however, be extraordinary if a so-called democratic Government abolished the property qualifications for men and set them up for women. There was very little chance for a Private Member's amendment, and many Members of Parliament hoped that none would be introduced. Women were not going to wait for this; they were going to be put into the Bill. They could force politicians to do it; they must go out more forcibly than ever before. The Irish women, she knew, would be able to work for themselves, but what could the women of England do? There was one thing everybody could do; women must go out all over the country and organise great demonstrations. To those who disliked militant methods, she would say, "Do your duty, and it will not be necessary for us to be militant." It was time that women came into politics—women, who through all the ages had cared for human life. They must demand that the Government did not break their promise with regard to the Reform Bill.

The Chairman described the suffrage movement as one for progress and liberty, in which the people fighting for it had no lever. She was surprised that Irishmen, in spite of their own struggles, had no sympathy with the women, and treated them at the Dublin Convention just as Englishwomen had been treated in this country. Politicians did not reflect the opinions of the mass of men.

A delightful atmosphere of gaiety was given to the meeting by Miss Georgina Brackenbury's witty speech. She gave a highly amusing account of the little traps which she laid for anti-suffragists at her meetings in the country. She allowed them to give their views as to the wisdom of allowing one sex to legislate for another, and the unfitness for the vote of law-breakers, and then she reversed the situation, and put it before these objectors, who, strange to say, immediately lost all enthusiasm for their own arguments. Most wittily she poked fun at the attitude of John Bull, who, tolerant as he might be of men agitators, declared, when speaking of women, that such things must be put down. In conclusion, she warned the authorities that it was no use building a wall to keep out a great sea; the sea would only force other ways of breaking through. If they were afraid of the tide, they must let the walls down.

If the Government had the wisdom to take a warning (wisdom which, however, they have never shown in the past), they might, even now, at the eleventh hour, be taught something by the spirit of the W.S.P.U. meetings.

STEINWAY HALL.

The Steinway Hall was filled on Thursday evening when Miss Douglas Smith presided. She put a new point of view before those who praised the heroism of the men on the Titanic. Why was it that these people who were ready to give their lives for others were not willing at other times to deny themselves for the sake of others? She believed it must be that when they came up against the thing face to face, all that was best in them rose up and triumphed over their lower nature. Perhaps a great deal of what appeared to be selfishness and callousness in men was caused by their not understanding and being able to realise the sufferings of women. That was an added argument for the vote, an added argument for their political, social, and moral liberty. The sufferings that women had undergone had not up to the present brought home to the Government, at any rate, what they were trying to show them, and they had had to resort to militancy.

Mrs. Pertwee said she often thought that if a denizen of another world should suddenly find himself upon this planet and should study the history, he would find one fact running right through, and that was

that no freedom had been gained and no progress made without very great suffering. The necessity for that suffering was that progress was always barred by obstinate, ignorant prejudice. They looked forward to the time when they would be able to set to work on those reforms which were waiting for them, and as the years went on they would find their ideas were crystallising into realities, and the best sight of all would be that of men and women working together on terms of perfect equality, not for money and not for pay, but just for the joy of working for the common good of all.

Mr. Gould, in a very interesting speech, referred to the Titanic disaster. A cruel rumour had been put forth that militant suffragists wanted to decry the heroism shown by men. There was no one in the country who knew so well what heroism meant as they did, because there was no one else who had had such first-hand experience. It took a heroine to appreciate a hero. Was it easier to part from some one you loved if he were going to die than to die yourself? Was it easier to bear forcible feeding than to bear drowning? He thought forcible feeding must be like drowning over and over again. He referred to Mr. McKenna's denial in the House of Commons of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's statement as to the treatment of the suffrage prisoners. Fortunately, however, Miss Pankhurst had been able to reply to him with the honesty and courage which were commonplaces of the W.S.P.U. Mr. McKenna had said that no woman had been thrown into a cold, damp, unwholesome cell. The greatest woman in the world had been thrown into a cold, damp, unwholesome cell. Referring to the difference in sentences between November and March, he said they were told the law could not take motive into account, but a jury could bring in a verdict of manslaughter or justifiable homicide. He thought there ought to be a verdict of justifiable window breaking, too. Woman had slipped out from the stifling atmosphere of the Law Courts to breathe the diviner ether of Clement's Inn. The Cabinet were only the servants of the public. Oh! for one man who would stand up and say, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" When justice came in at the door the Cabinet would fly out of the window. For the first time in the history of the world liberty meant liberty.

Miss Kelly, who had come from Ireland, where she took part in the deputation to the National Convention, also spoke.

IS IT CREDIBLE?

A correspondent sends us the following:

A carefully brought up young working girl of my acquaintance, good and innocent, was engaged to be married for five years to a man who recently, by promises of marriage, ruined her, and then, as usual, deserted her, leaving her to face the birth of her child as best she can. She is threatening in her despair to commit suicide. In the village in which is her home, several other young girls have shared her fate, and no one can find the men. It is a common story, and frightfully on the increase. These fiends in human shape can evade the utterly inadequate law quite easily. Most of them change their names, disappear, or leave for the Colonies. Even if found, there is, I believe, no punishment save "pay up for the child," but the usual thing that happens is that the man goes scot free—to ruin a few more women. Some remain "on evidence" quite calmly, boasting that the parents will do nothing because the poor girl's name would be in the papers. Yet women do hard labour in Holloway for agitating for their right to help frame laws that may make it a criminal offence for men thus to ruin lives!

NEW READERS WANTED!

A sympathiser, describing herself as "An ex-Liberal, non-militant Vicar's wife," wrote last week to ask us to circulate Members of Parliament, at her expense, with a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, because she felt "outraged by the violation of the customary law which is so ably set forth in Professor Sigerson's article" on the treatment of political offenders in prison. We are not surprised at our correspondent's righteous indignation on becoming acquainted through our paper with facts that are, with one or two notable exceptions, ignored in the ordinary Press; and we congratulate her on the eminently practical way in which she promptly translated words into deeds. A very real service is rendered to the cause of woman suffrage, and especially to the militant movement, by every fresh attempt that is made to widen the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. To circulate the paper is to circulate the Truth; and to circulate the Truth is to destroy, once and for all, everything the

enemy can say against the emancipation of women.

We commend our correspondent's plan to all our readers. Every week the paper contains some article of interest to some particular section of the public. This week, for instance, the clergy in each neighbourhood might well be circumscribed by a local sympathiser with a copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, accompanied by a letter pointing out the Rev. F. M. Green's speech, entitled "For the Honour of the Church," and suggesting that the recipient might like to become a regular subscriber. By this means a paper containing many other interesting facts about the militant movement will be brought to the notice of an educated body of the public who would otherwise be ignorant of them, and new subscribers would be rapidly obtained. One thousand new readers have recently been enrolled; this number should be doubled and trebled during these weeks of absorbing interest and crisis. We aimed at a thousand and got it! It is not the way of the Women's Social and Political Union to halt at the first milestone.

(In this list see public list by week the names of those who obtain new readers.)

Previously acknowledged..... 735	Lady Lely..... 3	New readers who obtain their paper locally, obtained by..... 357
Mrs. F. B. Ackermanns..... 1	Miss B. Oliver..... 1	Previously acknowledged..... 357
Miss Avery..... 1	William Sannett, Esq..... 1	Miss M. A. Page..... 1
Mrs. F. C. Bantick..... 1	Miss B. Curtis Woodford..... 1	Miss Edith K. Russell..... 2
Miss Zelle P. Emerson..... 1		Miss F. de St. André..... 1
Greenwich Equal Franchise League..... 1		
The Rev. W. M. Goss..... 1		

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOK-PLATE.

Practically every thoughtful possessor of books wishes to have his or her ownership permanently noted in every volume by means of a book-plate, and that such plate should have a personal interest as displaying in its design

all cases the value is quite exceptional as I specialise in the work.

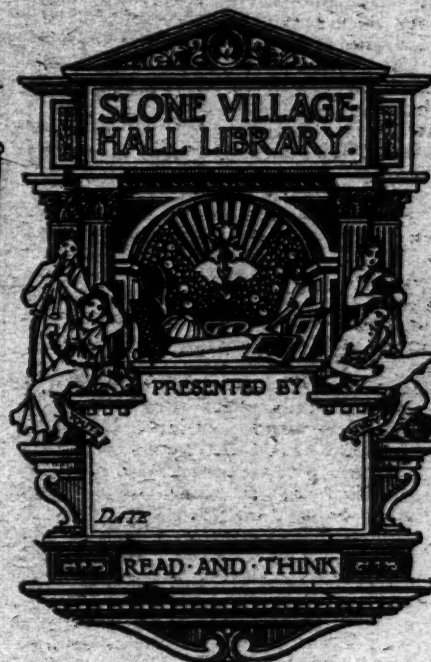
Apart from the personal interest attaching to a book-plate, it is of distinct value in that it ensures the return of volumes sent to borrowers who frequently forget to whom the book should be returned, so that the money expended on a book-plate is really a good investment.

My charges for book-plates, although each one is designed specially, are so small that it is hoped to still further popularise their use and inculcate a personal care of and interest in books. In this connection it may be suggested that a book-plate is a very suitable and appreciable gift to any lover of books, young or old. I have designed several as wedding presents.



Specimen Design for Lady's Book-plate.

either the arms or some other attribute or quality or taste of the owner. But hitherto it has not been possible to produce original, specially-designed book plates at other than a cost which is beyond the means of many who would like to possess one. To have a book-plate of one's very own, designed in accordance with one's own ideas, has seemed out of the question. It is no longer so. My present endeavour is to fill the need. I have a staff of artists familiar with the work, each book-plate being treated separately and differently in order to incorporate some special feature as desired by the purchaser, and the prices vary from as low as 17s. 6d. for the design, block, and 100 plates, complete, to four or five guineas for the best copper-plate work; but in



Original Design prepared for a Village Library.

On request I will send specimens free to any address at home or abroad. It generally takes about three weeks to complete the design, plate, and 100 copies.

HENRY K. WARD, 49, Great Portland Street, London, W.

LORD MACAULAY ON URGENCY.

Is delay no evil? Is prolonged excitement no evil? Is it no evil that the heart of a great people should be made sick by deferred hope? "What, then," it is said, "would you legislate in haste?" Would you legislate in times of great excitement concerning matters of such deep concern? Yes, sir, I would; and if any bad consequences should follow from the haste and excitement, let those be held responsible who, when there was no need of haste, when there existed no excitement, refused to listen to any project of reform—nay, who made it an argument against Reform that the public mind was not excited. Half the logic of misgovernment lies in this one sophistical dilemma. If the people are turbulent they are unfit for liberty; if they are quiet they do not want liberty. Reformers are compelled to legislate fast because bigots will not legislate early. We are compelled to legislate fast because they would not legislate at all.

WHY HE WAS CONVERTED.

A deputation from the Women's Enfranchisement League recently waited on the three members for Port Elizabeth (S. Africa) for the purpose of getting their support for a Bill to be introduced this Session in favour of giving the franchise to women. Mr. Jas. Searle declared that although at one time opposed, he was now in favour of Woman Suffrage. During a recent visit to England he had been struck by the number of women workers and their great intelligence and industry, and he thought they were entitled to have the vote. Only one member was against the proposal.

WOMEN AS PROPERTY.

It was stated recently in the *Star* that a tinker named Harris, who was charged with drunkenness at East Ham, was fighting with a woman.

The Prisoner: It was my wife, and I was only trying to chastise her to keep her quiet.

He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

According to an Exchange telegram, the President of the Court at Maasdrop, Cape Town, on April 22 gave judgment establishing the right of women to practise as attorneys.

WOMEN AS FIREMEN.

The women of Idria, in the Austrian province of Krain, were so dissatisfied with the fire brigade, says the *Daily Express*, that they have formed one of their own, consisting of sixty "firewomen," with Frau Marie Straas as their commander.

Mr. Asquith when on holiday has a predilection for coloured shirts. The only stipulation he makes is that they must not be of purple, green and white.—"Hatchett's Book List."

The May number of the *English Review* contains an article entitled "Woman—A Reply to Man," a rejoinder to Miss Cicely Hamilton's article "Man," which appeared in the April number.

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Madam,—An article quoted from the *Daily Chronicle* and recently published in your paper has been brought to my notice. This article gives a very sensational account from Constantinople of the status of Turkish women. As I have lived here many years, and know many Turks intimately, I feel very much distressed to have so untrue a statement spread abroad as that which the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent has given. As far as we can tell, and this is not only my own opinion but that of everyone whom I have asked, there is a constantly growing freedom among Turkish women. We see them constantly walking with their husbands, we hear every day of things that, before the Constitution, would have been impossible, while all the better class of women are very careful to wear the tehartchaf (the covering), the veil distinctively not being absolutely necessary. At the time of the elections hundreds of Turkish ladies stood around the municipality waiting for the news, and there was no riot, no disturbance whatever; their husbands and fathers who saw them there seemed equally interested and quite contented. I feel especially strongly in regard to what is said by the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent about Halide Hanum, the graduate of our College, who made a public address here on Charter Day. She was not unveiled, as your correspondent said, but wore her tehartchaf, and there have been no ill consequences. As far as I have heard she has received only praise from Turks for her address. That an entirely untrue statement should have been circulated as widely as your paper has done, seems to me a very great wrong. I hope that you will contradict the statement in your paper. I send you a copy of the address made by Halide Hanum, that you may see there was nothing inflammatory in it. I feel that such a letter anyway retards the cause of woman's freedom, because it arouses personal feeling among the Turks, the conservative ones especially.—Yours, &c.,

ISABEL T. DODD.
American College for Girls, Constantinople, April 22, 1912.

[We are glad to have Miss Dodd's account of conditions as she sees them. We are making further enquiry into the position of affairs in Turkey, having decided to do so as soon as the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent's statement came under our notice. We shall be rejoiced if we find that the claim of Turkish women to increased freedom is meeting with no resistance from Turkish men. Such a condition of affairs would be almost without precedent in human history. Miss Dodd does not refer to the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent's report of repressive laws passed by the Ottoman Government in order to check the Turkish women's efforts towards freedom. Want of space prevents our printing the address referred to in Miss Dodd's letter, but we hope to do so next week. Meanwhile, the extract we give below from the *Standard* (Woman's Platform), of May 1, seems to show that some feeling does exist in Constantinople with regard to Halide Hanum, who is there stated to have been threatened with imprisonment for appearing in public without her veil.—ED. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

(From the *Standard* (Woman's Platform).)
The newly-organised Woman Suffrage Society in Turkey is rapidly breaking ground, and members are lecturing and holding meetings in various parts of the country. Mme. Halide Hanum, a prominent authoress and social reformer of Constantinople, while addressing a meeting in that city a few days ago on the "Emancipation of Women," was threatened with imprisonment for daring to speak in public without a veil.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Education Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Speakers are very urgently needed at the present moment, as a large open-air campaign is being organised. Chairmen and speakers are equally useful, and their services will be greatly valued. There is no better way of becoming a speaker than by attending these classes. Valuable hints are given every week, and at present a special effort is being made to give intending speakers certain important points to deal with in order that they may know exactly what subjects to touch on. Everyone who feels that she can speak should come next Friday evening at 7.45 p.m. All communications with regard to the public classes should be sent to Miss Hale, those concerning the private classes, which are held every Saturday at 41, Norfolk Square, at 4 p.m., to Miss Leo.

RULES.

1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clement's Inn, Room 72, every Friday at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee, 3d. weekly; proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

BALHAM AND TOOTING.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. D. J. Cookson, 19, Foxbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
Members and friends please note the "Drawing Room" meeting on Friday at 8 p.m., by kind permission of Mrs. Robinson. Chair, Mr. Tyler. Miss Leslie Hall will speak on the Hunger Strike. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance. A few "Elusive Chrysalis" cards may still be had. Apply at 7, Rainford Road.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Bus West, 13, Stratford Road.
A good open-air meeting was held at The Triangle on Saturday, April 27, when Miss Outridge gave a most spirited address. Chaymiers are needed to procure new subscribers for VOTES FOR WOMEN; names of volunteers will be gratefully received by the secretary, who will provide specimen copies. Whistling members are urged to attend the open-air meeting on Saturday next, the first to be held in North Finchley.

BOWEN PARK AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss M. Gargett, 4, St. Andrew Road, Palmer's Green, N.
A very hearty welcome was given to Miss Laura Gargett on Saturday last at St. John's Hall, when Mrs. Victoria Simmons, of Bristol, a hard labour prisoner, was also able to be present. Mrs. Sylvia Pankhurst presented both prisoners with their brooches, and gave a very moving address. Lady Stout spoke on the improvement in the position of women in New Zealand since they won the vote, and Miss Winifred Mayo charmed the audience by her recitations. Several new members joined. It is hoped there will be a good attendance at the "Fire-side Talks" on Tuesday next (see programme).

CHORLEY WOOD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offer, Home Cot.
Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Colin Campbell.
Our Hotel Meeting on the 28th was a decided success. The room was full, and the eloquent speeches of Mrs. Mansell-Moulin and Mrs. Pertwee were listened to with the deepest interest and appreciation. Mrs. Shell delighted us with two charming songs, while Mr. Lionel Glover made an excellent chairman. A good collection was taken, and many papers sold. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Mansell Moulin, railway fare, 2s. 6d.

CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strang, 84, Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
The meetings on the Common continue to be very successful, and sympathisers grow more numerous than ever. Helpers are wanted for a jumble sale at Brown's Dancing Academy (see programme). Please be at the hall not later than 2 p.m. Take a car from Clapham Junction to E. and W. Rd., and walk down High Street, Battersea. Many thanks to all who sent parcels for the sale. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. McDade 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Thomas, 1s.

CROYDON.

Office—50, High Street, Tel. 969 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Sec.—Miss I. Green, Shop Sec.—Miss L. Hall.
Paper sellers are wanted for the open-air meetings, particularly at Thornton Heath Clock on Tuesdays. A good meeting was held at the Clock last week, when Miss Peck and Mr. C. Giddon spoke, and another in Katherine Street on Friday, when Mr. Thornton Jones and Mrs. Leale's Hall were the speakers. Mrs. Pertwee is thanked for her excellent address entitled "The Moloch of Prejudice," given at the shop. The speakers' class will take place this

week on Wednesday, 50, High Street, 7 p.m. Mrs. Arter, Mrs. Medd-Hall, and Miss Hazel Ingles are warmly thanked for the marmalade made and given to the shop. Will all those who have a Shop Library book in their possession kindly return the same to the Shop Secretary during this week. The jumble sale is fixed for Tuesday, May 14. Please do not send any goods for this to the shop before May 10. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Wallis, 6s. 4d.; Dr. Mary MacDougall, 10s.; Mrs. Lansdown, 3s. 4d.; Mrs. Edzell, 2s. 1d.; Mr. Inglis, Esq., 10s.; Miss Slade, "Dreams," by Olive Schreiner, for the Library.

EALING.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Pinlay, 35, Warwick Road.
The first outdoor meeting of the season was held on Ealing Common on Sunday, April 28. Mrs. Biggs (of South Africa) gave a spirited address on the women's quest in South Africa, and Mrs. Tidwell was listened to with much interest and answered many questions. A large number of papers were sold. Members and friends please note programme for the week.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—908, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Catten and Mrs. Roberts.
The annual members' meeting took place on Friday, April 26. Chair, Mrs. Pinlay-Smith. The treasurer announced that the receipts for the year amounted to £203 15s. Urgent appeals were made for help at the open-air meetings every Friday, and shop-minders prevented at the last moment from attending were asked to telephone to Mrs. Roberts (1285 Putney) or Mrs. Shellhear (1164 Putney). Dr. Ede then gave a most impressive account of her recent prison-experiences.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.
The At Home held last Wednesday by kind permission of Miss Lacey at 26, Woolwich Common, in honour of Miss Billingham, was well attended. The rooms were charmingly decorated in the colours, and the audience listened with great interest to Miss Sargent's delightful recitations. Miss Billingham's description of her experiences in Holloway, and to other speakers. Will members push the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN as much as possible?

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss Haarblichter.
The open-air campaign has begun. Will stewards and helpers consult table of speakers and dates hanging on the shop wall. More helpers are urgently required for paper selling. Members are particularly requested to attend meetings, so that the summer campaign can be thoroughly carried out. Newspapers can be read at the shop. Mrs. Hawkins has consented to join the committee.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road.
Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Collier.
By the kindness of Mrs. Wolfe a most successful drawing room meeting was held last Wednesday, when Mrs. Saul Solomon and Miss E. Wyatt addressed a very appreciative audience; the majority of whom had never been to a suffrage meeting before. The date of the colour sale has been changed from next Tuesday, May 7, to Wednesday, May 8. Lieut. Cathers, Miss T. Seymour, and Miss Joan Dugdale will speak at the meeting at the Keith Prowse Hall, Finchley Road, on Tuesday, May 14. Members are asked to do their utmost to make this meeting known. Most successful open-air meetings were held last Thursday at the Cobden Statue, addressed by Miss Hopkins, and at Hampstead Heath last Sunday morning, when Miss Wyatt spoke.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Day	Time	Location	Speakers	Time
Friday, 3	7.45 p.m.	4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Croydon, Katherine Street	Miss F. Medwin	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ealing, The Tea Rooms, 15, Bond Street	At Home. Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hornsey High Street, The Fountain	Miss Myers	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales	Miss E. Pankhurst and others. Chair: E. Duval, Esq.	7 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hyde Park (near Marble Arch)	Miss Gilllett	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	M.P.U.	Drawing Room Meeting. Miss Leslie Hall	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Putney, Montserrat Road	Jumble Sale	2.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Tooting Graveney, 28, Vant Road	Miss M. Wright	8 p.m.
Saturday, 4	8 p.m.	Battersea Square, Brown's Dancing Academy	Miss Richard	7.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Chiswick, Puke's Road	Miss Joan Dugdale	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hampstead Road, Cobden's Statue	Miss Randall	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Jumble Sale	3 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ilford, Balfour Road	Members' Rally. Chair: Miss Hume	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Kensington, Holmes Road School	Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	Miss Phyllis Ayton. Chair: Victor	2.20 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Kingsley, Coronation Road	John Simpson, Esq.	7.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Lewisham, St. Loampt Vale	Miss Guttridge. Chair: Miss Meakin	7.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Masswell Hill	Miss Leslie Hall. Chair: H. E. Lewis, Esq.	3.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	North Finchley, Percy Street	Miss Naylor	11.30 a.m.
"	8 p.m.	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss Nancy Lightman. Chair: Reginald Iott, Esq.	3 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Wimbledon Broadway	Miss Mina Sheppard, Mrs. Lamartine	3 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Woodford Green	Yates	3 p.m.
Sunday, 5	8 p.m.	Clapham Common	Members' Meeting. Hostess: Mrs. Gilbert Head	3.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ealing Common	George Lansbury, Esq., M.P. Miss Marie Raylor. Chair: Miss Annie	7.15 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Miss M. Wright	7.50 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hyde Park, W.	Miss Peck	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Streatham Common	Working Party	3 to 5 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Wimbledon Common	Fire-side Talks	8.0 p.m.
Monday, 6	8 p.m.	Kingsley, 13, Union Street	Important Member Meeting	7.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.	Committee Meeting	7 p.m.
Tuesday, 7	8 p.m.	Brixton, Angel Road	Colour Sale. Speaker: Miss Thompson	3.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Camden Town, Cobden Statue	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Edgware Road, Natford Place	Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Members' Meeting. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Vernon Summerfield, Esq.	4 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Palmer's Green, 6, St. Andrew Road	Drawing Room Meeting. Miss Douglas Smith, Chair: Mrs. Whitten	7.30 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Southfields Station	Dr. Leslie Fairchild, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8.15 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Stratford	Members' Rally. Chair: Miss Meakin	8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 8	8 p.m.	Thornton Heath Clock	Miss Mina Sheppard	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Croydon, 50, High Street	Laurence Housman, Esq., Miss Winifred Mayo. Chair: Mrs. Lamartine	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ealing, 35, Warwick Road	Yates	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hampstead	Mrs. Heard, Miss Leslie Hall	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ilford, The Rabbits	Miss Richard	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Islington, Market Street	Miss Myers, Miss Shoutts	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Notting Hill Gate, 6, Linden Gardens	Miss Wright, Miss Wilson	8 p.m.
Thursday, 9	8 p.m.	Croydon, 10, High Street	Miss Winifred Mayo. Chair: Mrs. Henderson	4 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Forest Gate, 73, Clova Road	Reception to Miss Tyson and local	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Merton, Double Gates	primaries. Miss Winifred Mayo	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Paddington, 52, Praed Street		
"	8 p.m.	Radlett, London House		
"	8 p.m.	Sicane Square, W.		
"	8 p.m.	Stamford Hill, Lower Savoy		
"	8 p.m.	Street, Portman Square, W.		
"	8 p.m.	Wimbledon Lecture Hall, Lingfield Road		
Friday, 10	8 p.m.	4, Clement's Inn, W.C.		
"	8 p.m.	Croydon, Katherine Street		
"	8 p.m.	Fulham, Minster Road		
"	8 p.m.	Harringay, Burgoyne Road		
"	8 p.m.	Harrow Road, Prince of Wales		
"	8 p.m.	Kensington, 61a, Philbech Gardens		
"	8 p.m.	Streatham Hall, Drawing Room		

Saturday, June 16, Albert Hall Meeting 8 p.m.

ISLINGTON.

Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley.
Workers are coming forward, but paper sellers are still needed, both at open-air meetings and on the Holloway Road-pitch. Will members please call at the office any Wednesday or Thursday evening?

KENNINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kennington, W. Tel. 2115 Western. Hon. Sec.—Miss Evelyn Sharp.
Members please note that the monthly "At Home" is on May 8 at 6, Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, 4 o'clock. Do not fail to come, and bring the unconverted. Mrs. Lovegrove's drawing-room meeting was very successful, and a new speaker offered his services. The meeting for business people was good though small, and Mr. Joseph Clayton made a most bracing speech. Many thanks to the Hon. Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Henderson for kindly providing the refreshments. A meeting has been arranged at L. Logan Studios (by kind permission of Mrs. Lynn Jenkins). Speakers: Miss Winifred Mayo and Mr. Frank Rutter. Paper sellers are wanted in order that every pitch may be supplied. New members cordially welcomed: Mrs. Cadd, Miss R. Robbins, and Miss Payne.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, Office—13, Union Street, Kingston-on-Thames.
Members will be delighted to know that the jumble sale on the 27th was a magnificent success, and resulted in a profit of £28. Many thanks to the members who made such a splendid response to the appeal for workers. VOTES sold splendidly. Special thanks are due to Mr. King, M. Hemmingsway, and Mr. Dacre Fox for the help during the afternoon. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Burton, 1s.; Mrs. Urenford, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Vallance, 1s.; Mrs. Evans, 3s.; Miss E. B. Worder, 1s.; Mrs. Langworthy, 2s.; membership fees, 4s.; gifts of quince jelly and pickles. Mrs. Harvey, sweets and cake. Mrs. Latham and Miss Stewart. Miss Pearce, Mrs. Richardson (U.S.A.), Miss Sneath, and Miss Hedges welcomed as new members. Miss McKee for kind offer to do black and white posters for the Union. Sellers wanted for the various paper pitches at once. Members are reminded to keep Tuesday evening, May 21, free for the important drawing-room meeting at the Elms, Hampton, so kindly lent to the Hon. Tristram.

LEWISHAM.

Office—6a, Loampit Vale, Lewisham. Hon. Secs.—Miss Christina Campbell, Miss C. Townsend.
Gratefully acknowledged: Membership card and fee from Miss Cunningham. Donation towards "At Home" expenses, 2s. 6d. from Miss E. Lambett. Many thanks to Miss Llewellyn for working and procuring addresses to Mrs. McKenna, and to all the members of the committee who have assisted in providing refreshments. Mr. Laupmann has been kind enough to make and present a letter-box for the office of the Lewisham Union. Jumble sale on Mon., May 6. Please send in all parcels at once. Please remember members' rally on Saturday afternoon.

NORTH ISLINGTON AND HORNSEY.

Office—19, St. Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park. Hon. Sec.—Miss Bryer, 49, Tunnell Park.
Most successful open-air meetings have been held at Cobden Statue and Burgess Road, but more helpers are needed. Will all members volunteer for at least one meeting each month? Extra meetings are being held at the Cobden Statue, and help is urgently needed. A fund has been started to provide food for our prisoners, and also to assist them in any way which may be necessary on their release. Employment is impossible to many of us, and members are earnestly entreated to help in the only way open to them, and send in donations, however small, to the hon. treasurer.

N.W. LONDON.

Office—215, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.
A successful "At Home" took place on Wednesday last, when Miss Isabel Seymour most kindly spoke in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. G. Brackenbury. A resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the barbarity of the Government in resorting to forcible feeding as an answer to the suffrage prisoners' demand for political rights, and forwarded to Mr. McKenna. Many thanks to Miss Coopman, Miss Jacobs, and Mr. Frank Witty for their kind services. Several new members have joined, and paper sellers here come forward, but more are needed; also speakers. Open-air meetings are now in full swing, and have been most successful. Contributions for the jumble sale will be gratefully received.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—52, Praed Street, W. Hon. Sec.—The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.
Paper sellers are much needed. There are vacancies, both morning and afternoon, at all the pitches. It is most important to keep up the sale just now. Who will help? Last week a large audience listened to a very interesting speech from Mrs. Biggs, of South Africa. Very many thanks to her for coming. Members and friends are reminded to keep their farthings for the box in the shop.

RADLETT.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravels.
At the public meeting in the Parish Hall on April 20, Mr. Bailliford and Mr. Joseph Clayton made most interesting speeches. A full report appeared in both the local papers. On the 23rd the seventh reading party on Mrs. Gilman's book, "The Man-Made World," brought the series to an end. Warm thanks to all the hostesses to whom are due so large a share of the success and enjoyment of these discussion parties. Members are asked to attend the suffrage evenings now being held on Thursdays by kind invitation of Mrs. Haverfield, often as they can (see programme), and to make them widely known to friends and enquirers. It is hoped that these will continue throughout the summer, and will include discussion of Press references to matters affecting women—preferably in the form of a Debating Club, by means of which members may train themselves in public speaking.

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office—5, Shrubbery Road.
Hon. Org. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.
The jumble sale realised £7 for the shop funds; thanks to all who helped to make it a success. Gratefully acknowledged: A ring (valued at 15s.), to be sold for the funds; Mrs. Chinn, 2s.; and two anonymous gifts of 2s. and 1s. towards shop rent. A very successful drawing-room meeting was held on Friday evening at Mrs. North's, Baldry Gardens, at which Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was the speaker. Mrs. Plicheri in the chair.

WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss D. M. Hooper, 49, Junction Road, Romford.
The arrangements for the meeting on May 21 at the Workmen's Hall, Stratford, are now quite complete. Rev. F. M. Green will also speak. Chair, Mrs. G. Saunders-Jacob, B.A. Handbills and posters advertising this meeting are ready; will members please send for same, and distribute as widely as possible? Volunteers are wanted for poster parades, to be held before the meeting. Some invitation cards are still available for Mrs. Gibson's drawing-room meeting on May 9, and applications for them should be made to the secretary as early as possible.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Tel. 1002, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.
Mrs. Headlam is thanked for her generous hospitality to members. The next members' tea will be given at Dorset Hall on May 23. Will mem-

HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD.

Organiser—Miss Annie Williams, 1, Pitt-street, West, Huddersfield.

Many thanks to Mrs. Wright, The Cottage, Trimingham, for the delightful whist-drive and musical evening on the 23rd in aid of the funds. The money will be earmarked for materials to be used at the sewing-parties which will soon begin, and for which Mrs. Wright has kindly promised to become secretary. A profitable sale of work in the early autumn must be the aim. Will all who can help please communicate with Mrs. Wright? Miss E. Booth (Member Sec.) has been most energetic and successful in getting new members for Halifax; membership cards and all information can be obtained from her, at Bird Lane, Ripponden. It is a matter for congratulation that so many teachers are interested in the Cause in Halifax, and are becoming members. The Organiser will want many volunteers to help her in the open-air campaign, which will begin after Whitsuntide. Remember, the halls in both towns must be filled for Mrs. Brailford on the 8th, and every member must feel responsible. All will be glad to hear that Miss Lettice Floyd's release is due on Thursday, 2nd. Sun., May 5.—Huddersfield, Temperance Hall. Women's P.S.A. Miss Annie Williams, 3 p.m. Mon., May 6.—Huddersfield, Parochial Hall. G.F.S. Miss Annie Williams, 8 p.m. Wed., May 8.—Huddersfield, Large Parochial Hall. Mrs. J. E. M. Brailford, Miss Annie Williams, Chair, the Rev. Paul Stacy, 5.30 p.m. Tea, 5.30 p.m. Halifax, Victoria Hall. Mrs. Brailford, Miss Annie Williams, Chair, Dr. Helena Jones, 8 p.m. Thurs., May 9.—Huddersfield, Large Parochial Hall. Mrs. J. E. M. Brailford, Miss Annie Williams, Chair, Dr. Helena Jones, 8 p.m.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Office—3, Cockridge Street.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

A very successful meeting was held in Oulton, addressed by Miss Brackenbury and Dr. Helena Jones. Great praise is due to the members who worked so energetically in arranging and working up the meeting. Miss Palmer secured four new readers for the paper, and it is hoped that new members will result. It is hoped to start outdoor meetings very soon. Arrangements are now complete for the welcome to Mrs. Dodgson, which will take place as announced below. Any members who wish to come, and who have not yet notified their intention, can pay for their tickets at the door, though refreshments are not guaranteed in that case. Sat., May 4.—Leeds, Albion Street, Collinson's Café. Welcome to Mrs. Dodgson, 3.30-5.30 p.m. Tues., May 7.—Leeds, 3, Cockridge Street. Tea. Hostess, Mrs. Whitham, 3.30-5.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street. Tel. No., 4591 Central.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth.

The work is now being concentrated on the demonstrations. All members are urged not only to come themselves, but to bring others with them. The attention of members is drawn to the change of the starting-place in Newcastle. The procession will form up in Eldon Square, Blackett Street (instead of the Haymarket), and march to the Town Moor, via Blackett Street and Northumberland Street, and note the change of date in South Shields from May 7 to Tuesday, May 14. Handbills may be had at the office, and offers of help in distributing them in the streets and at the works gates will be gladly received. Many thanks to those who have already done such splendid work. Miss Rainbow, Mrs. Bedford, and Miss Reay are welcomed as new speakers. It is hoped that many more will follow their example. A speakers' class will shortly be started in Sunderland. Contributions towards defraying the expenses of the demonstrations will be gladly received by the Organiser. A whist-drive and social evening will be held in the Co-operative Hall, Jarrold, on Wednesday, May 8. All members are invited. Tickets 1s. Particulars from Mrs. Crow, 1, York Street, Jarrold. It is hoped to hold garden meetings during the summer. Will friends and members willing to help in this valuable way please communicate with the Organiser, so that arrangements about speakers may be made soon. Miss Mabel Atkinson's address on the "Economic Foundation of the Women's Movement" was much appreciated by those who heard it. Fri., May 3.—North Shields, Boro' Road. Miss Eden, Miss Dover, 7.30 p.m. Sat., May 4.—Newcastle, Poster Parade, 2.30 p.m. Mon., May 6.—Jarrold, Union Street, 7.30 p.m. Tues., May 7.—South Shields, Market Place, 7.30 p.m. Wed., May 8.—Long Benton, the Manor House. Drawing-room. Meeting. Mrs. Taylor, Miss Laura Ainsworth, Hostess, Mrs. Haggie Jarrold, Co-operative Hall. Whist Drive and Social Evening, 8 p.m. Thurs., May 9.—Sunderland, Wheatsheaf. Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Crow, 7.30 p.m. North Shields, 5, Hylton Street. Miss Laura Ainsworth, Hostess, Mrs. Bokenham, 3 p.m. Newcastle. Poster Parade, 7 p.m. May 10.—North Shields, Boro' Road. Mrs. Baines, Miss C. Wilcox. Newcastle. Poster Parade, 7 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop—33, St. Nicholas Cliff.

Hon. Sec.—Miss A. Vickerman.

The first open-air meeting of the season was held on the West Pier on Saturday, April 27. Mrs. Brindley, of London, made a very interesting speech, dealing with recent militant action and political offences. Members please note that in future all notices of meetings will be shown in the shop window.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Shop—26, Chapel Walk, Sheffield.

Hon. Sec.—Miss F. E. Coxhill.

Members are urged to come and offer their help in making the outdoor meetings a success. Paper-sellers and stewards urgently needed. Will members of last season's speakers' class please come forward and act as chairmen? We must hold a good many outdoor meetings this season, and are anxious to start at once.

YORK.

Office—Colby Chambers. Tel., 892 Coppergate.

Organiser—Miss V. Key-Jones.

Members, bring your friends next Saturday, May 11, to hear Miss Brackenbury. Please apply at office for invitations for friends. Members and sympathisers are urged to come and help to make the whist-drive a success on May 7. District Votz-sellers wanted. Members please call at the office for further particulars. The speakers' class will be discontinued during the summer months, but picnics and drives for propaganda purposes are being arranged, and the Organiser will be glad to hear of members willing to help in this work. Tues., May 7.—Office. Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m.

North-Western Counties.

BIRKENHEAD BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. C. Abraham, 2, Kingsmead Road.

An open-air meeting was held on Saturday, April 27, when Miss Woodcock delivered a stirring appeal to an appreciative crowd. Miss Taylor, M.A., made an eloquent "maiden speech." Next open-air meeting, Saturday, May 11, 8 p.m., St. John's Church.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Margaret E. Farrington, 116, Dorset Street, Haigh, Bolton.

Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Almond, 7s. 6d.; Mrs. F. W. Coops, 7s. 6d. Will members kindly forward parcels to Mrs. Coops for jumble sale?

HALE, ALTRINCHAM, AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Wild, 54, Lock Road, Altrincham.

The summer campaign will open on Sunday evening, May 5, with a meeting in the Market Place, Altrincham, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Jennie Baines. Our treasurer, Mrs. Yates, has promised to purchase and distribute Votes for Women to ministers, local cab-stands, and various clubs in the Altrincham and Bowden district. Will members please turn up at meetings to help to sell literature?

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Besshaw Street. Tel., 3761 Royal.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Abraham.

Sat., May 4.—Liverpool, St. Catherine's Church Hall, Vine Street. Chair, Mr. John Edwards. "How the Vote was Won."

MANCHESTER.

Office—32, King Street West.

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Wallwork.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ratcliffe.

Owing to continued ill-health Miss Lillian Williamson has been compelled to resign the secretaryship. Her place has been filled by Miss Wallwork, with Miss Lee as assistant-secretary. Members are particularly urged to attend the Eagle Street School, Tuer Street, on Friday, May 3, at 7 p.m., and on Saturday, May 4, at 11 a.m., to arrange the goods for the Jumble sale, May 4, at 2 p.m. The Grand Theatre, Peter Street, has been taken for an evening meeting on White Sunday. Speakers, Mrs. Baines, Mr. Leonard Hall, of Birmingham, and others. The meeting will be free. Silver collection at the doors. Members please make this meeting as widely known as possible. An open-air campaign is being held. Members please attend as many of the meetings as possible. Sat., May 4.—Stretford, Cook Hotel. Mrs. Baines, 7.30 p.m. Jumble Sale. Eagle Street School, Tuer Street, 2 p.m. Mon., May 6.—Stockport, Armoury Square. Miss Capper, 7.30 p.m. Wed., May 8.—Crumpsall, Lansdown Road. Miss Williamson, 7.30 p.m. Fri., May 10.—Members' Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROCHDALE.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. V. Walker, 1, Aubrey Street, Rochdale.

The summer campaign was opened on Sunday, April 28, when Mrs. Baines spoke. It is hoped to get out into the districts round Rochdale during the summer to rouse the women there.

SOUTHPORT.

1, Post Office Avenue, Lord Street.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gertrude Duxfield.

The usual weekly meetings have now been resumed, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance on Wednesday, May 8, when work for the summer will be discussed. Volunteers to sell Votes for Women urgently needed. Will two or three members undertake this important work.

Scotland.**ABERDEEN.**

Organiser—Miss Helen Jollie.

Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.

Fri., May 3.—Corn Market, 3 p.m. Wed., May 8.—Speakers' Class, 5-6 p.m. Fri., May 10.—Corn Market, 3 p.m.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—61, Nethergate.

Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, M.A.

Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane. Tel., 2319.

Miss Moorhead was the chief speaker at a meeting on Wednesday, April 24, and gave a graphic description of her part in the recent militant protest. On Wednesday, May 8, we hope to have the pleasure of a speech from another window-breaker, Mrs. Finlayson Gauld. Last week two Dundee members left for Canada, and four others follow them in the near future. The local Union will miss them sadly, and the good work they have done here will not be forgotten. May all good fortune attend them in their courageous venture! Wed., May 8.—Dundee, 61, Nethergate. Mrs. Finlayson Gauld, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry.

Street. Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns.

Shop Sec.—Miss E. Hudson. Tel., 6182 Central.

Miss Elizabeth Thomson was welcomed on her release from Holloway in the Oak Hall on Thursday, April 18. Chair, Mrs. Waddell. On Tuesday, April 23, Miss Abadam spoke on Sir E. Baskerville's obstruction of the White Slave Traffic Bill, and urged women to adopt Tax Resistance. Open-air meetings were held on April 25 and 27.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.

Tel., 615, Charing Cross. Hon. Org. Sec.—

Miss F. McPhun. Organiser—Miss Parker.

Two of our Glasgow released prisoners, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Crawford, made inspiring speeches at our At Home at Charing Cross Hall last Friday (April 26). There was a good attendance, and the audience was very sympathetic. We regret that the meetings to-day at Charing Cross Hall and at Helensburgh are not to take place, owing to disappointments in regard to a London speaker. Five more of our Glasgow prisoners were released last Monday morning (April 23). We are all looking forward to the supper party of welcome for them (see below). Tickets, at the office, 2s. each. Thurs., May 9.—Supper Party to Welcome Released Prisoners. Hostess, Miss Rombach, 8 p.m.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone:

City 1214. President—Mrs. Forbes

Robertson. Organising Secretary—Miss

G. M. Conolan.

The next At Home will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, May 3, at 3 p.m. Hostess, Madame Larkoon; chair, Miss May Whitty; speakers, Miss Abadam, the Hon. Mrs. Henley, Mr. Charles Lazenby, and Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has consented to receive a deputation of the Actresses' Franchise League and other professional and self-supporting women, in order that they may put before him their views with regard to the Woman's Suffrage question at the present time.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Office—10, Talbot House, St. Martin's

Lane, W.C.

Temp. Org.—Miss K. Raleigh, Chestnut Cottage, Wandsworth, Bucks.

The following have had goods sold for Tax Resistance during the past week: Dr. Frances Ede and Dr. Amy Sheppard at Hawking's Auction Rooms, Lisson Grove, on Monday, April 22; Miss Rose, at Frinton-on-Sea, on the same day; Miss Turner, at Brighton, on Tuesday, April 23; Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Sutcliffe, at Burgess Rise, on Friday, April 25. After all these sales successful protest meetings were held. This week's sales are as follows: In London on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and four at different places on Thursday.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.

President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

Mrs. F. Cavendish Bentinck will speak at the Office At Home on Tuesday, May 7, at 1.15 p.m., on

"Precursors of the Women's Movement." Hostess, Mrs. Rhuvon Guest. Miss McGowan is organising open-air meetings in Peckham on Thursday evenings. Speakers for these are urgently needed, and offers of help should be sent to Miss McGowan at the office. It is proposed to arrange public meetings shortly in East Dulwich and Peckham. Miss Frye is in Norfolk, where she hopes to organise branches for the Society in Dereham, King's Lynn, Fakenham, and district. Information about these neighbourhoods and introductions to residents would be an invaluable help, and should be sent into the office as soon as possible. Volunteers for canvassing, &c., are wanted. Help is also badly needed in the office, as the work is growing rapidly.

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

President—Mrs. D. A. Thomas.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. M. E. Davies, 53, Wanda-

worth Bridge Road, S.W.

A committee meeting was held on April 16, at 69, Wimpole Street, by kind permission of Mrs. Mansell-Moullin. A request was received from the Penrill and Edeyrnaw district of Merionethshire that the Cymric Suffrage Union should hold a meeting at Bala in view of forming a local Union. The committee were unanimously agreed that it would be a very good way of enlarging the membership, and decided that the Vice-President, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, should go down to organise the meeting, and also to speak at it. It was proposed to hold a members' meeting early in June. Further particulars later.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Beatrice Gadsby, B.A. Hon.

Treas.—Miss Monica Whately. Office—

51, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W.

The Office is open on Tuesday and Fridays, or any other day by appointment. Drawing-room meetings are being arranged. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Maice de Souza, 10s.

Liverpool and District Branch.

A meeting will be held at Hardman Hall, Hardman Street, on Monday, May 6, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss Abadam; chair, Miss Fitzsimmons. Entrance free; reserved seats, 1s. and 6d., to be had from Miss F. Barry, 66, Park Road, S. Birkenhead.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR W.S.

Hon. General Sec.—Rev. C. Fleming Williams;

Org. Sec.—Mrs. Fleming Williams,

2, Holmby View, Clapton, N.

An At Home will be held by the Hackney Branch on Monday, 6th. Invitations for all members and sympathisers to be had from organising sec. The speakers at the annual meeting at the Memorial Hall, on May 9, are Hon. Lady Barlow, Mrs. Saul Solomon, Philip Snowden, Esq., M.P., Rev. Major Scott, Rev. E. T. Barson, Chair, Miss Bertha Mason. Time, 7 o'clock. Admission free; some 1s. tickets.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement.

Offices—13, Buckingham Street, Strand,

W.C. Telephone—City 2672.

Office Hours: 10 to 6. Sat. 10 to 2 p.m.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.

The At Home, held at the large Essex Hall on Tuesday, April 23, was a great success, and the thanks of the committee are due to the speakers and artists and to Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, who received the guests. Next month a public meeting, which will be held at Kensington Town Hall on the 20th, will take the place of the usual monthly At Home. Full particulars later. Hyde Park meetings continue to draw large crowds, and Mrs. Lamartine-Yates and Mr. Victor Duval had a very orderly and appreciative audience last Sunday. Next Sunday the speakers will be Mr. R. Pott and Miss Nancy Lightman.

Already acknowledged: £1,501 1s. 1d. Poyntz Wright, Esq. (self-dual), 10s.; A. Irons, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. N. K. Westbrook, 10s.; Mrs. M. Hume-Chancellor, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Dugdale Duval, 3s.; G. E. O'Dell, Esq., 1s. 6d.; membership fees, 3s.; collection, Essex Hall, April 23, £2 10s.; sundry receipts, 18s. 8d.—£1,506 8s. 8d.

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR W.S.

At a meeting held on April 24 the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage desires to place on record its profound sense of the splendid work done during the past few months for the political, and resulting social, emancipation

of women by the Women's Social and Political Union, and its admiration of the courage with which members of that Union have, in spite of the shameful atrocities perpetrated upon them by a brutal tyranny, vindicated, even in so-called free England, the rights of political prisoners." All active men workers for women's suffrage are invited to join the Federation.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The Rev. C. Fleming Williams has given notice that he will move at the Assembly of the Congregational Union on May 6 a resolution asserting the demand of women to share equal responsibility in citizenship with men and the probability of this claim receiving speedy legislative sanction. The Rev. Rhonda Williams and the Rev. E. T. Barson will support it.

Mrs. Blanche Bennett, who was released from Holloway last week, wishes it known that she acted on the occasion of the militant protest last March entirely on her own responsibility, and not in connection with any suffrage society. She sent in her resignation to the Irish Women's Suffrage Society, Belfast, before undertaking her protest.

Miss Key-Jones, of York, has formed a Men's Watch Committee, to be called the Men's Woman Suffrage Committee. The Chairman is E. P. Holmes, Esq. (Conservative), 55, Wentworth Road, York, and the members at present are: Mr. Anderson (Lab. Party), Mr. Bradley (Sec. Fab. Soc.), Mr. Benney (Sec. I.L.P.), Mr. Hopkins (ex-Com. Con. Ass.), Mr. Routledge (of the N.E. Rally), Dr. Peter Macdonald, Canon Tupper Carey, and Mr. Lewis.

Miss Grace Jean Crocker (Raconteuse), Miss Cicely Trask (Contralto), and Miss Christine Hawkes (the Classical English-Concertina Soloist), all of whom have frequently given their valuable services at entertainments for the W.S.P.U., will give a Vocal, Dramatic, and Instrumental Recital in the Steinway Hall on Tuesday, May 7, at 8.30 p.m.

Miss Gladys de Haviland, who has recently made a very remarkable run from Land's End to John o' Groats on a small Bedford car, was up to the time of taking this trip a novice at the wheel, her knowledge of motors being practically confined to her experience some years ago with an old "Ignition Tube" car. With great pluck and buoyancy of spirit, she undertook the run alone, her companion being unable to go at the last minute, and she has succeeded in breaking the record.

Messrs. Evans and Mason's Spring Catalogue contains many smart and practical costumes for early spring, for wearing in town and country. The designs are simple but uncommon, and one should be able to choose garments suitable to all occasions from the selection which they offer.

The thorough cleaning of carpets, which is so necessary in the interests of health, especially in large towns, is rendered a comparatively easy undertaking by the use of Chivers' Carpet Soap. This preparation, which is very simple to use, and gives excellent results, can be obtained from all Stores.

Mr. Frank Clayton's advertisement should interest all who are wanting a really smart but inexpensive costume or gown. Mr. Clayton sends us a selection of letters from readers of this journal who have tried him, and their tone is distinctly encouraging.

A WELL-PAID PROFESSION.

A trained Masseuse can earn from three to ten guineas per week. To become qualified takes from one to three months and costs five guineas. For particulars apply personally or by letter to MAYNOR, Hailey Institute, 66, Paddington St., W. Telephone 3685, Paddington.

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is the best carpet cleaner in the world. It removes ink, grease, and all dirt from carpets and woollen fabrics. A damp cloth is all that is needed to remove the dirt. Chivers' Soap is sold in 6d. and 1s. balls. Sample ball sent post free, 3d. stamps.
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Special designs in Belts, Botters, Cuffbands, Leather Cases, Book Covers, "Emmeline" Bags (a large and a small bag in one), "Christabel" Shopping Bags. Stitches as made for Miss Ellen Terry, etc., etc.
Clients' ideas carefully carried out.
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Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word (Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Friday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[Property found at W.S.P.U. meetings should be sent to Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.]

GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.

We are anxious to sell the following articles in order to add the amount realised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:

Lace brooch (double heart of pearls set in 15ct. gold) with gold safety chain and pin attached 2 2 0
Lady's gold watch (18ct), half hunter, good condition 22 10 0
Lady's silver watch, nearly new 1 5 0
Large gold brooch, set red coral (artistic design) 1 1 0
Locket, gold and blue enamel, set pearl and diamond heart 1 1 0
Ring, set one ruby and two emeralds 0 15 0
Gold scarf pin, set turquoise 0 10 0
Gold bracelet, set opals and garnets 2 2 0
Cloisonné plate (diameter 12in.), deep blue ground, with floral design 1 1 0
Fur, brown pointed fox 0 12 6
Oxidised silver pendant and chain (hand-made), with purple centre, modern and artistic design 1 1 0
Two heavy Indian silver rings (copy of ancient Indian jewellery) 1 1 0
Offers for any of the above would be considered. Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

LOST PROPERTY. Umbrella, with silver crook handle, taken in mistake for similar one (silver engraved) from the Connaught Rooms Reception on Sat. April 20. Please return to Miss Kerr, who will effect the exchange.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous bedroom, h. and c. water fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 8s. Finest English provisions. Terrace garden, lounge. Phone, Manageress, 4788 Gerrard.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 500ft.)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bath-room. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 31s. 6d. to 35s.—Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Little Dean House, Newnham, Glos.

BOARD RESIDENCE for Students, Visitors to London, and others; comfortable, moderate; well recommended; central. Miss Kibbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

BRIGHTON, TITCHFIELD HOUSE. 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms, 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE.—Rogwood, Castle Hill Avenue. Board-residence; best part; moderate terms. Special care for delicate people. Well recommended. Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bouverie Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubicle), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 18s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

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MARGATE.—Board-Residence; comfortable, homely; minute sea; moderate; stamp.—Miss Adams, 41, Athelstan Road, Cliftonville.

PAYING GUEST taken; terms moderate; pleasant scenery; lovely walks; drives on Chiltern hills.—Miss Candy, Vinings Farm, Lane End, High Wycombe.

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